The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4355. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Evidence of the Infernal Spirit of Gen. Winder.

Official Document by a Rebel Inspector-General.

He Says Winder Openly Proposed to Starve Men to Death.

That was Cheaper than to Build a Larger Stockade.

The Prison Denounced as Horrible Beyond Description.

The Author of the Document on the Witness Stand.

He has Nothing to Retract in His Written Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1865.

The Wirz trial was resumed this morning.

MORE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The following paper was put in evidence by Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN:

ANDERSONVILLE, Aug. 5, 1864.

Col. R. H. Chilton, A. A. and I. G., Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: The following additional report of my inspector at this point is respectfully submitted. Col. Henry Formes, in immediate command of the guard forces, deserves special mention as an active intelligent, energetic, and zealous officer.

Capt. Henry Wirz, in immediate command of the prison, is entitled to commendation for his untiring energy and devotion to the discharge of the multifarious duties of his position, for which he is preëminently qualified. I respectfully concur in the recommendation which has been forwarded by Gen. Winder for his promotion, and further recommend that not less than three captains or subalterns, especially selected for their fitness for the position, be furnished him as assistants. Capt. J. W. Armstrong, A. C. S., left the post shortly after my arrival on second leave, locking up nearly all his books and papers. I was consequently unable to make a satisfactory examination into his affairs. Enough information, however, was elicited to show that he is a very inefficient officer and utterly incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his position, and should at once be removed. Capt. R. B. Winder, Assistant Quartermaster, is an energetic and efficient officer, whose whole time and attention are requisite for the duties strictly appertaining to his position. The additional duties devolved upon him by the instructions from the Quartermaster-General's office, requiring him to establish and superintend a large shoe factory, should be imposed on some other officer of the department. The other staff officers at this post seem intelligent and efficient in the discharge of their duties, with the exception of Capt. Samuel S. Bailey, A. G., who is mentally and physically incapacitated for their performance, and Surgeon E. Sheppard and Assistant-Surgeons R. E. Alexander and A. Thornbaugh, who are represented by the Chief Surgeon as being incompetent and inefficient; my duty requires me respectfully to recommend a change in the officer in command of the post, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and good judgment with some feelings of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort (so far as is consistent with their safe keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; some one who, at least, does not *advocate deliberately and in cold blood the propriety of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangements suffice for their accommodation*; who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation, boasting that he has never been inside the stockade—a place *the horrors of which it is difficult to describe and which is a disgrace to civilization*—the condition of which he might, by the exercise of a little energy and judgment, even with the limited means at his command, have considerably improved. In obedience to instructions I shall next proceed to the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, and request that any communications for me be forwarded there to the care of the Chief of Staff.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. T. CHANDLER, A. A. and I. G.

TESTIMONY OF COL. CHANDLER.

Col. Chandler, being sworn, said he had been in the Confederate service; he had no retraction to make as to anything in his report; during his inspection he had a conversation with Gen. Winder, who seemed very indifferent to the welfare of the prisoners, and was indisposed to do anything; he remonstrated with Gen. Winder as well as he could; when the witness spoke to him of the great mortality, and suggested that as the sickly season was coming on the swamp should be drained, better food furnished and other sanitary measures adopted, Gen. Winder replied to him that *he thought it would be better to let one-half die so they could take care of the remainder.* His (Chandler's) assistant, Major Hall, had previously reported to him that Gen. Winder had made a similar expression to him; the witness remarked he thought this incredible, when Major Hall said Gen. Winder had repeated that expression to him several times; the R. B. Winder, Quartermaster, spoken of in his report, is the cousin of Gen. Winder; the witness said soon after his arrival at Andersonville he rode around the stockade, and found that the stream was very offensive; he wanted Gen. Winder to have an examination made, in order that it might be drained; this would have contributed to the health of the prisoners; more wood might have been furnished; if there had been no other means of procuring it he might have turned the prisoners out to bring it in, guarded by the soldiers; he should have removed the cook-house much earlier than it was removed, and placed it on another stream in the vicinity; the Commissary might have compelled the purchase of green corn; there was plenty of it there; cabbage in limited quantities might have been purchased; there was difficulty in getting lumber; from the crowded condition of the prison much shelter could not be put up; Winder might have compelled medical officers to reside at the post; there were fifteen or eighteen of such officers at the prison; on his suggestion, about nine hundred of the sick were put under the trees; urged upon the department the removal of Gen. Winder, believing that if there was another head a good deal might be done; Winder had no inclination to exert himself; the witness had also urged the removal of the assistant commissary because of his physical inability, and because he was satisfied of his inefficiency and want of experience; his name was Armstrong; when he, in his report, spoke in commendation of Capt. Wirz, he had no suspicion of the facts subsequently developed; he at that time saw nothing to indicate cruel treatment to the prisoners; he had himself been a prisoner, and knew how unwilling prisoners were to make complaints in the presence of the officers, for fear of being punished; he took some of the prisoners aside, and privately interrogated them; none made complaints against Capt. Wirz; they complained of the want of food and insufficient clothing and shelter.

Question by the Judge-Advocate—How long was it after your report was made that Gen. Winder was promoted to the supreme command of prisons? A.—Not till after two months and a half; he was made Commissary-General of Prisoners, which gave him the control over the larger number, but removed him from the immediate command of them. The witness said that he went to Judge Campbell, the Assistant Secretary of War, and wanted him to take up his report, but he believed it was never acted upon; he had no evidence that the report went to the President; he believed it did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—James A. Seddon was Secretary of War; when the witness went to inspect the prisons, Capt. Wirz showed him the rules, to one of which he objected—namely, punishing men who attempted to escape; he thought that to be wrong, but he considered the orders to be Gen. Winder's, though Capt. Wirz's name was attached to them; he thought Gen. Winder's bitter feeling toward the prisoners was such as to render him indifferent to the comfort of the men, and hence their sufferings; the bake-house which he visited was clean, with good police, and the bread as good as could be made with unbolted meal; the bake-house and cook-house should have been removed from the stream, as their presence affected the water running past them; while he was on his inspection there was no complaint made to him about the drinking-water.

By the Court—Gen. Winder was considered in supreme command of the post and prison; the medical officers were under the orders of Gen. Winder and the Surgeon-General; the prison regulations were signed by Capt. Wirz as the commandant, although he believed Gen. Winder was responsible for them.

Q.—Was there anything in the regulations which authorized Capt. Wirz to shoot prisoners without trial? A.—That would depend on circumstances; for instance, in self-defence; there was, however, nothing in the regulations which went to that extreme.

Q.—Was there anything in the regulations which established the dead-line without qualification? A.—I suppose the dead-line was established certainly with the knowledge and consent, if not under the instructions of Gen. Winder; I do not recollect the language establishing the dead-line, but think it was to the effect: "Any man crossing it would be shot without qualification."

In the course of the further cross-examination, the witness said he supposed each little squad had its own well, and that there was drinking water enough for all; he obtained the impression from random conversations with some of the men; he visited the bake-house twice, and also the cook-house; the meat was very rusty there, as it was everywhere else in the South; the water in the stream was unfit for washing purposes; the established ration was the same as that at Richmond, but he did not know whether the prisoners received the full allowance; he could not, after trying, ascertain that fact; the quality was the same as he had been eating himself; the bread was made of unbolted meal; it was impossible to procure a sufficient number of sieves.

By Mr. Baker—What he had seen in Capt. Wirz left the impression that the latter was desirous that the prisoners should have better food.

The court took a recess till two o'clock.

On reassembling *John Pasque*, of the naval service, testified as to a man dying in the chain gang; he was told by a sentinel that for every Yankee he shot he received thirty days furlough and three months extra pay.

John A. Marshall, Forty-second New-York, testified that he saw two prisoners shot for approaching the dead-line; in such cases the sentries were released to go on furlough; rations were stopped if men did not form in line in such a way as to please Capt. Wirz; he knew of a man who died from the effects of dog-bites.

William M. Pable, of Southwestern Georgia, who was detailed as clerk to Col. Forns, a rebel officer in command, testified that while riding out he saw a man in the stocks, who he thought would drown, as a heavy rain was falling upon his face; the witness held his umbrella over him for a while, and then went to Capt. Wirz to express his apprehension; Wirz said: "Let the damned Yankee drown;" in a few minutes thereafter, however, an officer was sent from Capt. Wirz's headquarters, who took the man out of the stocks; the crops were not so good in 1864 as in the year before, but the farmers had a surplus.

W. W. Crandall, Fourth Iowa, testified as to a man being badly bitten in the calves by dogs, and soon thereafter fastened at each ankle with a chain and ball; the man having been kept in this condition for several weeks, the witness went to Wirz and pleaded for the release of the prisoner; but Wirz said be could not do it; the legs were swollen and had a putrefied look; a rebel surgeon being appealed to, said he could not conscientiously take off more than one chain, which he did; the man finally died; the witness, as one of the detailed sextons, helped to bury thirty or forty of the men who had been shot; during the time Gen. Sherman was marching from Atlanta to the coast, the prisoners were of course very anxious to hear the news; a report came that Sherman and his staff and 15,000 prisoners had been captured; Capt. Wirz said he hoped this was true, and that if the prisoners were sent there, he could take care of more damned Yankees than four regiments in the front; on one occasion a barrel of rotten pork was sent to the Commissary's office to be used by the Yankees; the witness was employed in that office; the next day he received orders to weigh out the same number of pounds of beef and turn it over to Capt. Wirz, who wanted the best, saying it was for his own eating; he knew the pork came from Capt. Wirz' headquarters; prisoners who had money could procure food; one of them bought a pie, but soon vomited it up; another prisoner near by grabbed up the rejected pieces and ate them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The dead were buried by Union prisoners, under the superintendence of a rebel sergeant; the bodies were not treated indecently, excepting that they were carted like logs of wood, in order to get a full load, as there was only one wagon; officers and soldiers frequently came to the grave-yard and upbraided them for not burying the dead in better style, saying they ought to work night as well as day. There were not more than thirty employed in burying the dead, and in vain they had endeavored to procure more help; some of the visiting rebels said this graveyard would make a good vineyard, the Yankee bones affording good manure; let us invite their friends to come and eat the grapes; he, himself, was put in the stocks for attempting to escape; he had proceeded 160 miles before he was apprehended by scouts as a rebel deserter; fearing he would be hung for being a rebel, he told them he was a Yankee; that was in September, 1864.

William Van Buren, Second New-York Cavalry, testified as to blankets and pants from the Sanitary Commission having been appropriated by the rebels; Wirz said to him he could take care of more God damned Yankees than Lee at the front; Wirz had threatened to shoot the witness for some trivial complaint, and ordered the guard to fire upon a man who had stepped out to pick up a piece of wood; he hastened back to the ranks before the guard could shoot. The witness said, among other things, that prisoners were reduced to skeletons, and would go to the sinks to pick up undigested particles of food; he mentioned several cases of shooting men; one of them, it was said by at least twenty men, to have been shot by Capt. Wirz himself.

Adjourned.

From New-Orleans.

The *Fung Shuey*, Capt. GOUGH, from New-Orleans, Sept. 2, arrived last night. We are indebted to the Purser for favors.

The steamer experienced a succession of strong easterly gales, with rain and squalls. On Sept. 6, lat. 32:18, long. 77:29, exchanged signals with ship *Good Tidings*, steering north.

Passengers—Mrs. Vairin and son, Surgeon W. S. Webster, Lieut. J. H. Storey, G. V. Hull, Capt. G. C. Emmerson, E. H. Adams, W. F. Peters, O. C. De Luce, W. S. Easton, J. C. Davis, H. Tucker.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Pimental Submits to the Protector of St. Domingo—Fall of Geffrard—Peace in Venezuela—News from Mexico—Capture of Tehuacan, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

In St. Domingo, Gen. PIMENTAL had submitted to Gen. CABRAL, and thus the district of the "Cibao," where resistance was feared, remains tranquil. CABRAL had, however, proceeded to that part of the island, as he notifies in a proclamation. Gen. VALVERDE is the Ministerial candidate for the Presidency, and CABRAL is to remain in the present position as Protector of the Republic. The *Monitor* asserts that all the districts which a little while ago opposed the government, had already sent in their adhesion to Gen. CABRAL, and that peace had begun to take up its residence in the towns of Vega.

In Hayti, the conquering party insisted that GEFFRARD should leave the country, not being satisfied with his promise to give up the office of President, for it appears that he cannot maintain his power. GUARICO is firmly maintained.

The new government of St. Domingo have adopted the style which the Liberals effected in Mexico, and was copied from the French Republic, that of prefixing the word "citizen" to the names of the officials.

On the 11th inst., the United States war steamer *Mercedita*, from KeyWest, arrived at St. Domingo, and the following morning saluted the Dominican flag with 21 guns, which compliment was returned from the shore. In the course of the same morning, Commander HAXTUM, accompanied by the consular agent, paid a visit to the chief authority.

Many well-known and wealthy families who had sought a refuge in the Island of Curazao during the recent troubles have returned to their homes.

During the absence of the "Protector" the executive power was delegated to the Council of the Secretaries of State. A Supreme Court of justice had been instituted, and also some inferior courts. The Supreme Court, for the present, will consist of only a President, two inferior Judges, the Solicitor-General and a Secretary. The lower courts will consist, at present, of a President, three Judges, the District-Attorney, a Secretary and a constable.

The citizen, JUAN FIALLO, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. On the 17th, a decree declared abolished for ever in the republic, the punishment of death, and also that of banishment for political causes. On the same day, the electoral meetings in all the towns were convoked for the 1st September, and the representatives then chosen are to assemble in the capital on the 24th of the same month.

The "Protector" had issued a decree on the subject of customs duties, in which he declares are in force the following laws:

The registration law of June 2, 1859, and the tariff of July, of the same year. The law for nationalizing vessels, of May, 1845. The law for merchant vessels of June, 1860. The tariff of February, 1860, which will come into operation, two months after this decree, for vessels from Europe, in thirty days for vessels from the United States, and in fifteen days for West Indian vessels. For the present, and till further notice all duties must be paid in specie. The present decree repeals all laws which may be contrary to it. It is dated the 12th August, 1865, being the 22d year of Independence, and the 2d year of the Restoration.

The Spaniards living in St. Domingo have signed a manifesto, complimenting the authorities of the republic and the Dominican people for their kind and peaceful behavior toward everybody, without making any distinction between native and foreign.

The intelligence from Venezuela is up to the 8th. The chief acts of the government have been to establish a Chamber of Commerce in Coro. To teach the State authorities of Tachira to obey the General Government in the matter of admitting the Collector of the Customs. To revive the law which requires a money guarantee from all officials of the Treasury, and lastly, to authorize the corporation of Caraccas to raise funds by a loan, for the purpose of repairing the streets.

The Central Railroad is being made by a London company, which has lately shown more energy than previously. The cacao crop will probably be bad, though some amends will be made by the high price of cotton.

The *Manhattan* brings news from Vera Cruz up to the 27th and from the capital up to the 23d.

The *Estafette* says that all French claims are to be arranged as soon as possible, and for this purpose three commissioners have been appointed.

The Prefect of San Luis Potosi, in a very sad tone, informs the Minister of Justice that not a single criminal is in the jail of Rio Verde, for the Republicans, who lately occupied that city, had set all free.

A Colima paper demands an extension of liberty with respect to trade. From Tehuacan it is related that the Republican Chief, FIGUEROA, demanded $65,000 from a Spanish resident, a sum of $18,000 from another gentleman, and from others different sums, amounting to $109,000. He took the city after a fight of two hours. The Republicans numbered 800 horse and foot. Where the Prefect went to is unknown. They then abandoned the city, and 600 French marched in. It seems that Tehuacan was garrisoned by a few Austrians. When the commander heard of the approach of the Liberals he applied to the Prefect for assistance, who sent him a few more men, so that at the head of about 100 soldiers he marched out to meet the enemy. But the latter was in great force. CHATO DIAZ had joined the other leader; so the Austrians fell back on the city, where the Prefect advised to abandon the city. This the commander refused to do, and, shutting himself up in a convent, proposed to hold out there till the arrival of reinforcements. But the result proved that the Prefect was right. The garrison was obliged to capitulate, and the Republicans were masters of the place; but they could not hold it long. The French marched from Orizaba, and the others cleared out; but during the 24 hours they held it they appear to have behaved with moderation. There was no plundering nor any excesses.

The *Sociedad* mentions a report that there had been symptoms of disorder in one district of the capital, but there was nothing to justify the rumor; and yet we are told that the patrol were doubled, and some persons arrested, whilst a dragoon was killed, but by a fall from his horse, say the officials.

The Republican leader, AMADOR, had retired to Manzanores, where the deadly climate effectually shields him from pursuit.

UGALDE has been fighting with MENDEZ, the Governor of Michoacan. The Liberal chief UGALDE lost nearly all his men. Also the guerrilla chief CARDENAS was defeated near Patambau, in the direction of Guadalajara.

Gen. DOUAI had arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 11th.

REGULES, after all, is not dead, but he, as well as ARTEAGA, are very sick. Jalapa has been made all right and safe, and its inimical guerrilla band has gone away. It was said in Toluca that the Republicans had taken Joluca. It is estimated that forty millions of dollars will be required for the State expenses of the ensuing year.

The political situation of Mexico continues the same, the guerrillas committing their depredations, and always threatening some of the important towns. Whilst the French troops pursue in one district, the country they leave bursts into revolt. A terrible task is that of MAXIMILIAN—the same work of pacification to be done over and over again.

The paper of M. MASSERAS, the *Era*, complains of the reserve and caution which is perceptible in the journals, at first such ardent supporters of the empire, but which now seem to fear that their discussions may be considered troublesome. But their silence shows their discontent at the course of their Emperor. Supported by the reactionists, he has been obliged to desert them, and has now more labor in foiling the plots of his *supporters* than in fighting his open foes. "Well did JUAREZ know his countrymen," exclaims the *Siglo*, "and so counted on the *inertia* which would sooner or later influence the movements of his opponents."

In Monterey, two French soldiers and a Mexican have been shot, the former for desertion and the latter for aiding their flight. Other executions have taken place in various parts, for the *robbers* find no mercy from the courts-martial.

Orizaba is threatened by the troops of GARCIA, the Republican Governor *in partibus*, as the Imperialist editor sneeringly styles him. The French Governor of that city, "M. LA VIGNE," has published an address to the inhabitants, but in French, so that the Vera Cruz paper was obliged to give a translation. In it he expresses his determination to defend the city, but denies that the enemy was so powerful as reported.

The news from Sonora, by way of Guaymas, is that PESQUEIRA was at Hermosillo with only 200 men; because several towns having revolted, he had sent against them two detachments of 500 soldiers, who either disbanded or went over to the insurgents. It is added that the French prisoners in Oposura had been liberated by the revolted and the Prefect killed.

From Mazatlan a letter to the *Estafette* says that in Sonora the Imperialist Indians under GANDARA are doing wonders. They have rescued all the Turks and sailors who at San Pedro fell into the hands of the enemy, but they are now safe in Guaymas, and by this time the Indians must have gained possession of Ures and perhaps of Hermosillo.

In Teloloapan the guerrillas continue plundering the small towns and estates. According to some papers that clandestinely circulate in that town, the Republican leaders intend next month to besiege the place, for which reason they are drafting all Indians they can find.

The liberal paper of Tlacotalpam laments that those of its party along the coast cannot rescue Alvarado from the Imperial yoke, and that the people of the place cannot deliver themselves, having no ships of war or rifled cannon.

Gen. DOUAI was expected in San Luis Potosi very shortly. The frontiers of the department are said to be free of the bands which infested them.

The *Monitor* of Matamoras laments the death of a Spanish merchant named LARRACHE. He left that city, and in a steamer started for Camargo, but the engine breaking, he proceeded, with two companions, in a carriage, but was robbed and murdered, as was also a companion, Capt. NORVILLE. The banditti, not content with their crime, amused themselves by torturing their victims, in striking them with the butt-ends of their guns.

The *Pajaro Verde* confirms the news of the arrival of NEGRETE at Chihuahua, with only 300 men, having lost all the remainder by desertion or death. 500 perished in the desert. It is said that in consequence of the French movements upon Chihuahua, JUAREZ has left that city and gone to Paso del Norte, but this report is not well authenticated.

The inhabitants of Zacualtipan have been nearly a month under arms, expecting an attack from the Republican leaders, MARTINEZ and ESCAMILLA. The women and children had taken refuge in the mountains.

The capital has been enlivened by the festivities of the 15th August. Of course the French illuminated, and equally certain is it that all the Foreign Ministers attended at the cathedral, where the Emperor did not attend, but was represented by the Grand Marshal of the Court, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and the Superintendent of the Civil List. A few of the city fathers were there. Marshal BAZAINE reviewed the troops, and then went to dine at Chepultepec, where over one hundred covers were laid for the guests of the monarch. There was not enough room for all, so only the high magnates dined under cover, and the smaller folks were accommodated in the gardens. I need not say that MAXIMILIAN proposed the health of NAPOLEON; one does not receive the present of an empire every day, although it has afterward to be kept with the sword. A ball given by the Marshal concluded the affair.

The workers of gold and silver wire and of lace of those metals have petitioned the government to prohibit the importation of foreign manufactures in that branch.

There has been an encounter in the direction of Tyuala between the band of PEDRO CRUZ, numbering one hundred men, and a party of fifty soldiers, in which the guerrillas were beaten.

Zongolica was occupied on the 17th. The inhabitants had left the place and the Republicans, to the number of 200 men, retreated to the fort. When summoned to surrender, they demanded a truce of twenty-four hours, but fled during the night. In their flight they met the detachment under Lieut. ALTDORFER, and are being pursued. The inhabitants are returning to their homes. The small-pox has broken our in Puebla. The stage which runs between that city and Orizafa was recently stopped by four robbers and the passengers, who were at least seven, and well armed, were robbed of all they had.

Some Austrian troops had marched from Zongolica to attack the Republicans in the mountains.

MAXIMILIAN has recently, in a letter to his Sub-Secretary of the Treasury, given his opinions on that important branch of statesmanship. He begins his letter with: "My dear Sub-Secretary CÆSAR." He considers that there has been too much humbug on questions of revenue, and only what is practical should be followed. Taking this as a starting-point, it would be chimerical to limit one's self to any special system, however praised by some political economists, and supported by blind partisans of innovation, without caring whether sensible or not; so that no absurd enthusiasm for absolute free trade, nor the clamors against certain taxes, nor the presumption of many who demand direct taxation, should destroy the three main questions which occur when considered in a social point of view, in that of economical order, and in that of the amount of the taxes. The best way is to combine these three considerations. There is a great prejudice in Mexico in favor of exempting certain classes from taxation, which has bad consequences. With regard to custom tariffs, there is a great reform to be made, that of enabling agriculture and manufactures to compete with that of foreign nations. So that neither prohibitory nor low duties are advisable. Excessively severe laws against smuggling only impede legitimate trade. As direct taxation must in time be the chief recourse of the treasury, care must be taken to form the system on a just basis. For example, in taxing landed property, capital and labor, the basis recommended by political economists, appears just—that is, to tax the net product and not the capital. It would be useless to introduce these reforms unless at the same time order and good management be introduced in the collection; nor less important is it to have a uniform system of keeping the accounts, and to improve the details of the treasury offices.

LARA.

FROM MEXICO.

Napoleonic Honors at the Mexican Capital—Maximilian's Diplomatic Corps—Capture of a Town with a Hard Name.

Newspaper files have been received from Mexico City to the 18th ult.

On the 15th of August, the *fête* day of NAPOLEON III. was celebrated in Mexico with especial care.

The French residents adorned and illuminated their houses, the Emperor, MAXIMILIAN, and the court attended a religious ceremony at the cathedral, and the troops were reviewed by Marshal BAZAINE.

At Chapultepec there was an imperial banquet, at which MAXIMILIAN proposed the toast, "To the health of NAPOLEON," Marshal BAZAINE responding.

There was also a ball and display of fireworks.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has issued an elaborate decree, regulating his diplomatic corps. He reserves to himself the right of appointing and dismissing all his representatives to foreign nations. Ambassadors will receive a salary of $12,000; Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary $10,000, and Resident Ministers $8,000. His diplomatic corps will be under the immediate direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A singular decree has been promulgated in regard to the Consular Corps.

Particulars of the taking of Zongolica have been received.

On the approach of the imperial troops the citizens left the place, and the Juarist forces, 200 strong, retired to the fort. An armistice of 24 hours was agreed upon, which, it is alleged, the garrison broke by sallying forth before its expiration. They were met and beaten by an imperialist column, the town was occupied, the citizens returned and the municipal authorities took the oath of allegiance to the empire.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Weather—New Chamber of Commerce—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 4, 1865.

The important subject with us of the West, for the past month or two, has been the state of the weather in connection with the crop. We all know with what feverish anxiety this subject is regarded in England during the maturing and harvesting of the wheat crop, as one good storm would extend over the length and breadth of the island. But with us the grain-producing "belt" runs through so many degrees of latitude and longitude, that even an unusual local fall of rain could do but comparatively little injury. But this season has been an exception. A large portion of the wheat and corn producing section of the West has been deluged for a month at a time, and there have been serious apprehensions that in addition to the extensive damage done to wheat the corn would be a failure. But the past week has been just adapted to the ripening process, and we now hope we are beyond danger. A frost now would do immeasurable damage; but the temperature has been so high for several days past, that we do not fear it. As I write the thermometer is reaching well on towards 100 degrees. A week more of such weather and we are "out of the woods."

The past week has been given up to a great extent to the festivities connected with the dedication by the Board of Trade, of their new and magnificent "Chamber of Commerce." The city has been filled with strangers—delegations from commercial bodies from all the principal points in the country.

The building is 180 feet on La Salle-street by 93 feet on Washington-street, the hall being 143 feet by 89 feet, and 44 feet from floor to ceiling. The entire cost of the structure and ground upon which it stands is about $400,000, and from present indications the investment promises to be a very satisfactory one. The building is constructed in the most substantial manner, no pains or expense having been spared to make it perfect in all its details; and it is believed that, for the purposes for which it was designed, it has not its superior in the world, and with a membership in the Board of Trade, during the past year, of near fifteen hundred, we expect its proportions will be found none too extensive.

The material used in the construction of the building is our beautiful white "Athens marble," and the style of architecture is very chaste and imposing—except, in my particular opinion, the Mousard roof. Offices in the building are already rented to the extent of over $50,000, so that the enterprise promises to be a highly successful one financially. The formal dedicatory services were held on Wednesday. There was an address from the President, historical, congratulatory, statistical, and a word of welcome to each of the delegations. The response commenced with Maine, and passed along over the country, and was last heard from New-Orleans. In the evening there was a grand concert at the Opera House. On Thursday there was an excursion on a lake steamer, and in the evening a banquet. On Friday evening the whole concluded with a grand ball. The interest was kept up throughout. There was one serious drawback, however. An immense amount of liquor was consumed, and considerable intoxication manifested itself on various occasions. It is a great pity that a body like our Board of Trade cannot set a better example before community than to encourage drunkenness and demoralization.

But our Board of Trade is a great institution, nevertheless. It is patriotic, liberal, public spirited. It raised three regiments and a battery to assist in putting down the rebellion, upon which it spent nearly $200,000.

The Illinois State Fair will be formally opened in this city to-morrow morning. The arrangements have been made on an extensive scale, and everything promises complete success.

About six hundred entries were made at the Secretary's office on Saturday, and the entire entries up to Saturday night reached eight hundred, a number entirely unprecedented at any previous exhibition. Up to 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, there were over one hundred and fifty splendid horses on the ground, over one hundred choice cattle, and an immense number of swine, sheep, fowls, &c. The large building erected for the reception of agricultural machinery is already full, and another building of the same size will be ready on Monday morning. In fact, there is a rush from every quarter, and from all classes to obtain places to exhibit their wares, and the exhibition might commence Monday morning, without an additional entry, and make a very creditable display. But they are not half here. Most of the articles now entered, and on the ground, are from this city. The rural districts are pouring in their treasures to-day, and they will prove immense in number and attractive in character.

The immense floral hall of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair has been taken down and reërected for a like purpose at the State Fair, and all the arrangements are on an ample scale.

Politics are quiet with us. In Iowa there is promise of an interesting time. The ticket nominated by the bogus Soldiers' Convention, and adopted by the Copperheads, was accepted. It is composed of Republicans, with a single exception. It will be beaten by 30,000 majority or thereabouts.

The particulars of a murder committed on the night of the 17th of August, in the very heart of the city—on our great fashionable thoroughfare, Michigan-avenue, have just come to light. The foul deed proceeded from one of those sinks of iniquity, a licensed drinking saloon, of which there are over 1,200 in Chicago. It appears that on the night of the 17th of August a strange man in passing down Clark-street, espied a woman sitting in front of a saloon, No. 308, and accosted her. She answered him pleasantly, and the two soon became very intimate. He invited her into the saloon to drink, and she complied. While the social glass was being emptied, a third party entered, who also was invited by the companion of the woman to imbibe. Soon another man came in, and he too partook of the same hospitality. The stranger next proposed to his female friend that they take a ride, to which she consented, and the two men, whose names are JOHN RYAN and MARTIN BERRY, volunteered to procure a hack for them. While they were absent for that purpose, the stranger invited another woman to accompany them. Her name is JENNIE WHITE—that of the stranger's first acquaintance, MAGGIE FRANKLIN. BERRY and RYAN soon made their appearance with a carriage driven by a man named HENRY HARRISON. The stranger was by this time much intoxicated. He neither knew or cared where he went or who accompanied him. He started for the hack, followed by the two women, and RYAN and BERRY. The first four got inside, and BERRY ascended to a seat beside the driver. The hack was then driven down Clark-street to Twelfth, and thence east to the corner of Michigan-avenue, where it was brought to a halt. The driver descended, and, opening the door, requested the stranger to pay him $10 for the use of the carriage. The stranger demurred at the sum asked, but said he would get out and count his money by the light of the gas-lamp. Just as he was alighting, BERRY jumped off the driver's seat, and seized the stranger by the throat. At the same moment, RYAN, who also had alighted, gave the man a terrible kick in the stomach, and then, by their united efforts, they thrust his head under the carriage wheel and ordered the driver to go ahead. The two women screamed, and called for help, but were pushed back into the carriage by the driver, who hastily jumped upon the seat, put whip to the horses, and drove at a furious rate back to the starting point. Half or three quarters of an hour afterward, BERRY returned to No. 308, and calling JENNIE WHITE aside, threatened to kill her if she ever breathed to any living being what she had witnessed. The other woman, MAGGIE FRANKLIN, went to a friend's near the corner of Van Buren-street, and related to a girl what she had seen. This girl in turn told it to a hackman, and he gave information to the authorities.

After searching for many days, the body of the murdered man was at length found in the river. The parties were arrested and held to answer the charge of murder. This is one of the most diabolical outrages that was ever committed in our city. It is so bold that it makes one think there is no safety anywhere. There have been a variety of other criminal transactions during the week, but this has thrown them all into the shade.

General business has been fair, and in many departments active, during the week. Our wholesale dry goods and grocery houses are anticipating an unusually heavy trade this Fall, and are preparing to meet all demands upon their stocks. A large proportion of the "country merchants" of the Northwest have ceased going further east than Chicago after their supplies. Our leading houses have become so strong that they can offer inducements in regard to assortment and price which are preferable to those obtained in the Eastern cities. And then dealers can "sort up" at short notice, and thus avoid having dead capital on hand.

Closing of the State Fair—Honors to Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 9.

The State Fair closed to-day. The grounds were visited this afternoon by over 20,000 people, to see the closing races and riding matches. Considering the rainy weather of three days, the exhibition has been a splendid success. The total receipts will be greater than at any previous fair in Illinois. Most of the visitors from abroad are leaving the city.

The celebration in honor of Gen. GRANT in Freeport to-day was a splendid ovation to the distinguished chieftain. Thousands flocked in from the country and adjoining towns, and it was a perfect gala day in Freeport. Gen. GRANT arrived by special train at 10 o'clock from Galena, and was welcomed in an appropriate speech from Col. TURNER in behalf of the citizens of Freeport.

Gen. GRANT responded by simply bowing his compliments and thanking the people for the ovation. Speeches were afterward made by Gen. LOGAN, Gov. OGLESBY, and other distinguished men.

Gen. GRANT returned to Galena this evening, where he will have a farewell banquet, and on Tuesday morning start for St. Louis, via Springfield. After spending several days in St. Louis, he will visit Covington, Ky., and about the 1st of October return to Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election in Charleston—Success of the Leading Conservatives—Mayor Macbeth Chosen at the Head of the Twenty Delegates—Interview Between Gens. Meade and Gilmore and Gov. Perry—Partial Restoration of Civil Rule.

We have the Charleston *Courier* of the 5th, from which we select the following items of news:

THE ELECTION FOR THE CONVENTION.

We congratulate our citizens on the quiet and order which prevailed yesterday during the election. There was an entire absence of all excitement or disturbance. The delegates elect are, many of them, well-known for their consistent conservatism, and all of them have, by their acts, accepted events of the present and will aid in the restoration of the State.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. MEADE, GEN. GILMORE AND GOV. PERRY—PARTIAL RESTORATION OF CIVIL POWER IN THE STATE.

Major-Gen. GILMORE and Staff, who accompanied Gen. MEADE on a visit to the interior of the State, as far as Columbia, returned yesterday evening by the Northeastern Railroad. Gen. MEADE and his party took the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad cars at Florence, S. C., for Wilmington, en route on his return North.

The party, on leaving here last Friday, took the Northeastern Railroad, and, notwithstanding the delay in the examination of all the military posts on the route, including Darlington, Sumter and Florence, reached Columbia Sunday, where they were met by His Excellency Gov. PERRY. A very pleasant and satisfactory interview took place, resulting in an agreement and the partial restoration of civil power, through the entire State, by the full and complete establishment of the civil courts for the trial of all cases except those of freedmen and persons of color. In all cases of the latter, and where the testimony of colored persons is necessary, the Provost-Marshal Courts are, for the present, to have exclusive cognizance and adjudication.

All cases between white persons are to be heard and adjudicated by the State courts, municipal authorities or civil officers, under and according to the laws of the State. The civil courts are to be opened under the direction of his Excellency the Governor, and the civil and municipal officers are to be permitted to resume their official duties and discharge them without interruption.

During the interview, Gov. PERRY spoke in warm terms of commendation of the action and proceedings of the courts lately established by order of Gen. GILMORE. Gen. MEADE expressed himself well pleased with the condition of affairs in South Carolina, stating that everything was working to his entire satisfaction, and it would be his pleasing duty to report the fact to the Department at Washington.

With the result of the interview our citizens have every cause for congratulation. Although civil power is not yet fully restored, martial law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* still remaining, it is evident that the government is anxious to complete the work of restoration as rapidly as possible.

Gen. GILMORE and staff left on the steamer *Coit* last evening for Hilton Head.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election for Delegates to a Convention—Success of the old Politicians' Combination—Mayor Macbeth Heads the Delegation—Return of Gen. Gilmore—State Officers to Resume Authority—Gen. Meade Gone North.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

We had a very quiet election yesterday. The combination of old politicians had the field pretty much to themselves, and the result is the choice of a ticket composed mostly of conservatives, although the men are generally acceptable. The list of delegates to the reconstruction convention is headed by Mayor MACBETH.

Maj.-Gen. GILMORE has just returned from Columbia, where he and Maj.-Gen. MEADE have had a conference with Gov. PERRY, and have arranged that all State and municipal authorities shall speedily resume their functions.

Gen. MEADE took the cars for Wilmington on his return to the North.

Billiard Tournament.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, Sept. 9.

The billiard tournament for the championship of this State, which has been in session during the past week, terminated to-night as follows: The first prize of a gold cue, valued at $200, and the championship, ROBERT T. WILLIAMS, of Bangor; second prize of a silver cue, valued at $100, E. GOULDFRAY, of Bangor; third prize of a silver goblet, valued at $50, to CHARLES E. SMITH, of Augusta.

Mr. SMITH, of Augusta, has challenged the winner of the cue to play him a match game for $200 and the championship.

Launch of the United States Sloop-of-War Guerriere.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 9.

The United States sloop-of-war *Guerriere* was successfully launched here this P. M., from the Navy-yard, in presence of a large crowd of spectators.

Mr. EDWIN HART, naval constructor of the yard, superintended the launch. The ship was duly christened by Miss EMMA HART, daughter of the naval constructor, and Miss JENNIE LENTHAL, daughter of J. M. LENTHAL, of the Bureau of Construction of the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Gen. Slocum Declines.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 9.

The editor of the *Journal* here says: "In a letter to a gentleman of this city, received to-day, and dated Vicksburgh, Aug. 27, Major-Gen. SLOCUM writes: 'If it becomes necessary, you can say in my behalf, that I will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for civil office this Fall.'"

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 9.

Early this morning the eastern wing of the Good Intent cotton and woolen mills on Market-street, near Twenty-fourth, was destroyed by fire. YATES & HINDLE lose $5,000. They were partially insured. Loss on the mill $5,000. The fire originated accidentally.

Political.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 9.

Hon. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, D. W. TRAVIS, and J. C. BURRUS were, at the Union Convention at Croton Dam to-day, elected delegates to represent the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, at Syracuse, on the 20th inst.

—M. PLON, the publisher of *Julius Cæsar*, was lately at Plombieres; the Emperor, it is said, has been working hard at the second volume, but does not expect to bring it out before the Winter.

—Mr. MELLON's principal singers announced for his promenade concerts are Mdlles. CARLOTTI PATTI and LIEBHARDT and Signor FERRANTI. His pianist is Miss MARIE KREBS.

—Another duel among Wurzburg students has had a fatal termination. A candidate of medicine, who had just passed his final examination, was shot dead by a young jurist.

—Preparations for the performance of "L'Africaine," at Darmstadt, have already commenced. If possible, it is to be produced some time about the middle of November.

—A young tenor singer, of whom good things are said, Mr. BREWSTER WYLIE, has taken a very advantageous engagement in America.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Great Topic of the Hour.

An Address Delivered to the Citizens of Lancaster, Sept. 6, 1865.

From the Lancaster Daily Evening Express.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In compliance with your request, I have come to give my views of the present condition of the rebel States—of the proper mode of reorganizing the government, and the future prospects of the republic. During the whole progress of the war, I never for a moment felt doubt or despondency. I knew that the loyal North would conquer the rebel despots who sought to destroy freedom. But since that traitorous confederation has been subdued, and we have entered upon the work of "reconstruction" or "restoration," I cannot deny that my heart has become sad at the gloomy prospects before us.

Four years of bloody and expensive war, waged against the United States by eleven States, under a government called the "Confederate States of America," to which they acknowledged allegiance, have overthrown all governments within those States which could be acknowledged as legitimate by the Union. The armies of the Confederate States having been conquered and subdued, and their territory possessed by the United States, it becomes necessary to establish governments therein which shall be republican in form and principles and form a "more perfect Union" with the parent government. It is desirable that such a course should be pursued as to exclude from those governments every vestige of human bondage, and render the same forever impossible in this nation; and to take care that no principles of self-destruction shall be incorporated therein. In effecting this, it is to be hoped that no provision of the constitution will be infringed, and no principle of the law of nations disregarded. Especially must we take care that in rebuking this unjust and treasonable war, the authorities of the Union shall indulge in no acts of usurpation which may tend to impair the stability and permanency of the nation. Within these limitations, we hold it to be the duty of the government to inflict condign punishment on the rebel belligerents, and so weaken their hands that they can never again endanger the Union; and so reform their municipal institutions as to make them republican in spirit as well as in name.

We especially insist that the property of the chief rebels should be seized and appropriated to the payment of the National debt, caused by the unjust and wicked war which they instigated.

How can such punishments be inflicted and such forfeitures produced without doing violence to established principles?

Two positions have been suggested.

First—To treat those States as never having been out of the Union because the Constitution forbids secession, and therefore, a fact forbidden by law could not exist.

Second—To accept the position to which they placed themselves as servered from the Union; an independent government *de facto*, and an alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war.

It seems to me that while we do not aver that the United States are bound to treat them as an alien enemy, yet they have a right to elect so to do if it be for the interests of the Nation; and that the "Confederate States" are estopped from denying that position. South Carolina, the leader and embodiment of the rebellion, in the month of January, 1861, passed the following resolution by the unanimous vote of her Legislature:

"*Resolved*, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union *is final*, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as *foreign* States."

The convention that formed the Government of the Confederate States, and all the eleven States that composed it, adopted the same declaration, and pledged their lives and fortunes to support it. That government raised large armies and by its formidable power compelled the nations of the civilized world as well as our own government to acknowledge them as an independent belligerent, entitled by the law of nations to be considered as engaged in a public war, and not merely in an insurrection. It is idle to deny that we treated them as a belligerent, entitled to all the rights, and subject to all the liabilities of an alien enemy. We blockaded their ports, which is an undoubted belligerent right; the extent of coast blockaded marked the acknowledged extent of their territory—a territory criminally acquired but *de facto* theirs. We acknowledged their sea-rovers as privateers, and not as pirates, by ordering their captive crews to be treated as prisoners of war. We acknowledged that a commission from the Confederate Government was sufficient to screen SEMMES and his associates from the fate of lawless buccaneers. Who but an acknowledged government *de jure* or *de facto*, could have power to issue such a commission? The invaders of the loyal States were not treated as outlaws, but as soldiers of war, because they were commanded by officers holding commissions from that government. The Confederate States were for four years what they claimed to be, an alien enemy, in all their rights and liabilities. To say that they were States under the protection of that constitution which they were rending, and within the Union which they were assaulting with bloody defeats, simply because they became belligerents through crime, is making theory overrule fact to an absurd degree. It will, I suppose, at least be conceded that the United States, if not obliged so to do, have a right to treat them as an alien enemy, now conquered, and subject to all the liabilities of a vanquished foe.

If we are also at liberty to treat them as never having been out of the Union, and that their declarations and acts were all void because they contravened the constitution, and therefore they were never engaged in a public war, but were merely insurgents, let us inquire which position is best for the United States. If they have never been otherwise than States in the Union, and we desiere to try certain of the leaders for treason, the constitution requires that they should be indicted and tried "by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law."

The crime of treason can be committed only where the person is actually or potentially present. JEFFERSON DAVIS, sitting in Richmond, counseling, or advising, or commanding an inroad into Pennsylvania, has committed no overt act in this State, and can be tried, if anywhere, only in the Richmond District. The doctrine of constructive presence, and constructive treason, will never, I hope, pollute our statutes or judicial decisions. Select an impartial jury from Virginia, and it is obvious that no conviction could ever be had. Possibly a jury might be packed to convict, but that would not be an "impartial" jury. It would be judicial murder, and would rank in infamy with the trial of Lord RUSSELL, except only that the one was the murder of an innocent man, the other of a traitor. The same difficulties would exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the constitution; and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor. Congress can pass no "bill of attainder."

Nor, under that theory, has Congress, much less the Executive, any power to interfere in remodeling those States upon reconstruction. What reconstruction is needed? Here are States which they say have never been out of the Union, and which are, consequently, now in it without asking leave of any one. They are competent to send Senators and members to Congress. The state of war has broken no constitutional ligaments, for it was only an insurrection of individuals, not a public war waged by States. Such is the reasoning, notwithstanding every State acted in its municipal capacity; and the court in the prize cases (2 Black, 673,) say: "Hence in organizing this rebellion they have acted as States." It is no loose, unorganized rebellion, having no defined boundary or possession. It has a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force—south of this line is enemy's territories, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized, hostile and belligerant power." What right has any one to direct a convention to be held in a sovereign State of this Union, to amend its constitution and prescribe the qualifications of voters? The sovereign power of the nation is lodged in Congress. Yet where is the warrant in the constitution for such sovereign power, much less in the Executive, to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of a State, mould its laws, and regulate the elective franchise? It would be rank, dangerous and deplorable usurpation. In reconstruction, therefore, no reform can be effected in the Southern States if they have never left the Union. But reformation must be effected; the foundation of their institutions, both political, municipal and social, must be broken up and relaid, or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain. This can only be done by treating and holding them as a conquered people. Then all things which we can desire to do, follow with logical and legitimate authority. As conquered territory, Congress would have full power to legislate for them; for the territories are not under the constitution, except so far as the express power to govern them is given to Congress. They would be held in a territorial condition until they are fit to form State Constitutions, republican in fact, not in form only, and ask admission into the Union as new States. If Congress approve of their constitutions, and think they have done works meet for repentance, they would be admitted as new States. If their constitutions are not approved of, they would be sent back, until they have become wise enough so to purge their old laws as to eradicate every despotic and revolutionary principle—until they shall have learned to venerate the Declaration of Independence. I do not touch on the question of negro suffrage. If in the Union, the States have long ago regulated that, and for the Central Government to interfere with it would be mischievous impertinence. If they are to be admitted as new States they must form their own constitution; and no enabling act could dictate its terms. Congress could prescribe the qualifications of voters while a Territory, or when proceeding to call a convention to form a State government. That is the extent of the power of Congress over the elective franchise, whether in a Territorial or State condition. The President has not even this or any other power to meddle in the subject, except by advice to Congress—and they on Territories. Congress, to be sure, has some sort of compulsory power by refusing the States admission until they shall have complied with its wishes over this subject. Whether those who have fought our battles should all be allowed to vote, or only those of a paler hue, I leave to be discussed in the future when Congress can take legitimate cognizance of it.

If capital punishments of the most guilty are deemed essential as examples, we have seen that, on one theory, none of them can be convicted on fair trials—the complicity of the triers would defeat it. But, as a conquered enemy, they could not escape. Their trials would take place by courts-martial. I do not think they could thus be tried for treason; but they could be tried as belligerents, who had forfeited their lives, according to the laws of war. By the strict rights of war, as anciently practiced, the victor held the lives, the liberty and the property of the vanquished at his disposal. The taking of the life, or reduction to bondage of the captives, have long ceased to be practiced in case of ordinary wars, but the abstract right—the *summum jus*—is still recognized in exceptional cases where the cause of the war, or the character of the belligerent, or the safety of the victors justify its exercise. The same thing may be said of the seizure of property on land. HALLECK (457) says some modern writers—HAUTEFEUILLE, for example—contends for the ancient rule, that private property on land may be subject to seizure. They are undoubtedly correct, with regard to the general abstract right, as deduced from the law of nature and ancient practice." VATTEL says: "When, therefore, he has subdued a hostile nation, he undeniably may, in the first place, do himself justice respecting the object which has given rise to the war, and indemnify himself for the expenses and damages which he has sustained by it." And at page 369: "A conqueror, who has taken up arms not only against the sovereign but against the nation herself, and whose intention it was to subdue a fierce and savage people, and once for all to reduce an obstinate enemy, such a conqueror may, with justice, lay burdens on the conquered nation, both as a compensation for the expenses of the war, and as a punishment."

I am happy to believe that the government has come to this conclusion. I cannot otherwise see how Capt. WIRZ can be tried by a court-martial at Washington for acts done by him at Andersonville. He was in no way connected with our military organization, nor did he as a citizen connect himself with our army so as to bring his case within any of the acts of Congress. If he committed murder in Georgia, and Georgia was a state in the Union, then he should be tried according to her laws. The General Government has no jurisdiction over such crime, and the trial and execution of this wretch by a United States military court would be illegal. But if he was an officer of a belligerent enemy, making war as an independent people, now being conquered, it is a competent, holding them as a conquered foe, to try him for doing acts contrary to the laws of war, and if found guilty to execute or otherwise punish him. As I am sure the loyal man at the head of the government will not involve the nation in illegal acts and thus set a precedent injurious to our national character, I am glad to believe that hereafter we shall treat the enemy as conquered, and remit their condition and reconstruction to the sovereign power of the nation.

In short, all writers agree that the victor may inflict punishment upon the vanquished enemy, even to the taking of his life, liberty, or the confiscation of all his property; but that this extreme right is never exercised except upon a cruel, barbarous, obstinate, or dangerous foe who has waged an unjust war.

Upon the character of the belligerent, and the justice of the war, and the manner of conducting it, depends our right to take the lives, liberty and property of the belligerent. This war had its origin in treason without one spark of justice. It was prosecuted before notice of it, by robbing our forts and armories, and our navy-yards; by stealing our money from the mints and depositories, and by surrending our forts and navies by perjurers who had sworn to support the constitution. In its progress our prisoners, by the authority of the government, were slaughtered in cold blood. Ask Fort Pillow and Fort Wagner. Sixty thousand of our prisoners have been deliberately starved to death because they would not enlist in the rebel armies. The graves at Andersonville have each an accusing tongue. The purpose and avowed object of the enemy "to found an empire whose corner-stone should be slavery," rendered its perpetuity or revival dangerous to human liberty.

Surely, these things are sufficient to justify the exercise of the extreme rights of war—"to execute, to imprison, to confiscate." How many captive enemies it would be proper to execute, as an example to nations, I leave others to judge. I am not fond of sanguinary punishments, but surely some victims must propitiate the manes of our starved, murdered, slaughtered martyrs. A court-martial could do justice according to law.

But we propose to confiscate all the estate of every rebel belligerent whose estate was worth $10,000, or whose land exceeded two hundred acres in quantity. Policy if not justice would require that the poor, the ignorant, and the coerced should be forgiven. They followed the example and teachings of their wealthy and intelligent neighbors. The rebellion would never have originated with them. Fortunately those who would thus escape, form a large majority of the people, though possessing but a small portion of the wealth. The proportion of those exempt compared with the punished would be I believe about nine-tenths.

There are about six millions of freedmen in the South. The number of acres of land is 465,000,000. Of this, those who own above two hundred acres each number about 70,000 persons, holding, in the aggregate, (together with the States,) about 394,000,000 acres, leaving for all the others below 200 each about 71,000,000 of acres. By thus forfeiting the estates of the leading rebels, the government would have 394,000,000 of acres, beside their town property, and yet nine-tenths of the people would remain untouched. Divide this land into convenient farms. Give, if you please, forty acres to each adult male freedman. Suppose there are one million of them. That would require 40,000,000 of acres, which, deducted from 394,000,000, leaves 354,000,000 of acres for sale. Divide it into suitable farms, and sell it to the highest bidders. I think it, including town prowerty, would average at least $10 per acre. That would produce $3,540,000,000—three billions five hundred and forty millions of dollars.

Let that be applied as follows to wit:

1. Invest $300,000,000 in six per cent government bonds, and add the interest semi-annually to the pensions of those who have become entitled by this villianous war.

2. Appropriate $200,000,000 to pay the damages done to loyal men, North and South, by the rebellion.

3. Pay the residue, being $3,040,000,000 towards the payment of the National debt.

What loyal man can object to this? Look around you, and every where behold your neighbors, some with an arm, some with a leg, some with an eye, carried away by rebel bullets. Others horribly mutilated in every form. And yet numerous others wearing the weeds which mark the death of those on whom they leaned for support. Contemplate these monuments of rebel perfidy, and of patriotic suffering, and then say if too much is asked for our valiant soldiers.

Look again, and see loyal men reduced to poverty by the confiscations by the Confederate States, and by the rebel States—see Union men robbed of their property, and their dwellings laid in ashes by rebel raiders, and say if too much is asked for them. But, above all, let us inquire whether imperative duty to the present generation and to posterity, does not command us to compel the wicked enemy to pay the expenses of this unjust war. In ordinary transactions, he who raises a false clamor, and prosecutes an unfounded suit, is adjudged to pay the costs on his defeat. We have seen that, by the law of nations, the vanquished in an unjust war must pay the expense.

Our war debt is estimated at from three to four billions of dollars. In my judgment, when all is funded, and the pensions capitalized, it will reach more than four billions.

The interest at 6 per cent., only (now much more)	$240,000,000
The ordinary expenses of our government are	120,000,000
For some years the extraordinary expenses of our army and navy will be	110,000,000
Total	$470,000,000

Four hundred and seventy millions to be raised by taxation—our present heavy taxes will not, in ordinary years, produce but little more than half that sum. Can our people bear double their present taxation? He who unnecessarily causes it will be accursed from generation to generation. It is fashionable to belittle our public debt, lest the people should become alarmed, and political parties should suffer. I have never found it wise to deceive the people. They can always be trusted with the truth. Capitalists will not be affected, for they cannot be deceived. Confide in the people, and you will avoid repudiation. Deceive them, and lead them into false measures, and you may produce it.

We pity the poor Englishman whose national debt and burdensome taxation we have heard deplored from our childhood. The debt of Great Britain is just about as much as ours, ($4,000,000,000) four billions. But in effect it is but half as large—it bears but three per cent. interest. The current year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us, the interest was $131,806,990. Ours, when all shall be funded, will be nearly double.

The plan we have proposed would pay at least three-fourths of our debt. The balance could be managed with our present taxation. And yet to think that even that is to be perpetual is sickening. If it is to be doubled, as it must be, if "restoration" instead of "reconstruction" is to prevail, would to God the authors of it could see themselves as an execrating public and posterity will see them.

Our new doctors of national law, who hold that the "Confederate States" were never out of the Union, but only insurgents and traitors, have became wiser than Grotius, and Puffendorf, and Rutherford, and Vattel, and all modern publicists down to Halleck and Phillimore. They all agree that such a state of things as has existed here for four years is public war, and constitutes the parties independent belligerents, subject to the same rules of war as foreign nations engaged in open warfare.

The learned and able professor at law in the Cambridge University, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, lately said in a public speech:

"As we are victorious in war we have a right to impose upon the defeated party any terms necessary for our security. This right is perfect. It is not only in itself obvious, but it is asserted in every book on this subject, and is illustrated by all the wars of history. The rebels forced a war upon us; it was a long and costly and bloody war; and now that we have conquered them, we have all the rights which victory confers."

The only argument of the Restorationist is, that the States could not and did not go out of the Union because the Constitution forbids it. By the same reasoning you could prove that no crime ever existed. No man ever committed murder for the law forbids it! He is a shallow reasoner who could make theory overrule fact!

I prefer to believe the ancient and modern publicists, and the learned professors of legal science, to the extemporized doctrines of modern sciolists.

If "Restoration," as it is now properly christened, is to prevail over "Reconstruction," will some learned pundit of that school inform me in what condition slavery and the slave laws are? I assert that upon that theory not a slave has been liberated, not a slave law has been abrogated, but on the "Restoration" the whole slave code is in legal force. Slavery was protected by our constitution in every State in the Union where it existed. While the remained under that protection no power in the Federal Government could abolish slavery. If, however, the Confederate States were admitted to be what they claimed, an independent belligerent *de facto*, then the war broke all treaties, compacts and ties between the parties, and slavery was left to its rights under the law of nations. These rights were none; for the law declares that "Man can hold no property in man." (Phillimore, page 316.) Then the laws of war enabled us to declare every bondman free, so long as we held them in military possession. And the conqueror, through Congress, may declare them forever emancipated. But if the States are "States in the Union," then when war ceases they resume their positions with all their privileges untouched. There can be no "mutilated" restoration. That would be the work of Congress alone, and would be "Reconstruction."

While I hear it said everywhere that slavery is dead, I cannot learn who killed it. No thoughtful man has pretended that LINCOLN'S proclamation, so noble in sentiment, liberated a single slave. It expressly excluded from its operation all those within our lines. No slave within any part of the rebel States in our possion, or in Tennessee, but only those beyond our limits and beyond our power were declared free. So Gen. SMITH conquered Canada by a proclamation! The President did not pretend to abrogate the slave laws of any of the States. "Restoration," therefore, will leave the "Union as it was—a hideous idea. I am aware that a very able and patriotic gentleman, and learned historian, Mr. BANCROFT, has attempted to place their freedom on different grounds. He says, what is undoubtedly true, that the proclamation of freedom did not free a slave. But he liberates them on feudal principles. Under the feudal system, when a king conquered his enemy, he parceled out his lands and conquered *subjects* among his chief retainers; the lands and serfs were held on condition of fealty and rendering military service when required. If the subordinate chief rebelled, he broke the condition on which he held them, and the lands and serfs became forfeited to the Lord paramount. But it did not free the serfs. They, with the manors, were bestowed on other favorites. But the analogy fails in another important respect. The American slaveholder does not hold, by virtue of any grant from any Lord paramount—least of all by a grant from the General Government. Slavery exists by no law of the Union, but simply by local laws, by the laws of the States. Rebellion against the National authority is a breach of no condition of their tenure. It were more analagous to say that rebellion against a State under whose laws they held, might work a forfeiture. But rebellion against neither government would *per se* have any such effect. On whom would the Lord paramount again bestow the slaves? The theory is plausible, but has no solid foundation.

The President says to the rebel States: "Before you can participate in the government you must abolish slavery and reform your election laws." That is the command of a conqueror. That is reconstruction, not restoration—reconstruction too by assuming the powers of Congress. This theory will lead to melancholy results. Nor can the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery ever be ratified by three-fourths of the States, if they are States to be counted. Bogus conventions of those States may vote for it. But no convention honestly and fairly elected will ever do it. The frauds will not permanently avail. The cause of liberty must rest on a firmer basis. Counterfeit governments, like the Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas pretenses, will be disregarded by the sober sense of the people, by future law, and by the courts. "Yestoration" is replanting the seeds of rebellion, which, within the next quarter of a century will germinate and produce the same bloody strife which has just ended.

But, it is said, by those who have more sympathy with rebel wives and children than for the widows and orphans of loyal men, that this stripping the rebels of their estates and driving them to exile or to honest labor, would be harsh and severe upon the innocent women and children. It may be so; but that is the result of the necessary laws of war. But it is revolutionary, say they. This plan would, no doubt, work a radical reorganization in Southern institutions, habits and manners. It is intended to revolutionize their principles and feelings. This may startle feeble minds and shake weak nerves. So do all great improvements in the political and moral world. It requires a heavy impetus to drive forward a sluggish people. When it was first proposed to free the slaves and arm the blacks, did not the nation tremble? The prim conservatives, the snobs, and the male waiting-maids in Congress, were in hysterics.

The whole fabric of Southern society must be changed, and never can it be done if this opportunity is lost. Without this, this government can never be, as it never has been, a true republic. Heretofore, it had more the features of aristocracy than of democracy. The Southern States have been despotisms, not governments of the people. It is impossible that any practical equality of rights can exist where a few thousand men monopolize the whole landed property. The larger the number of small proprietors the more safe and stable the government. As the landed interest must govern, the more it is subdivided and held by independent owners, the better. What would be the condition of the State of New-York if it were not for her independent yeomanry? She would be overwhelmed and demoralized by the Jews, Milesians and vagabonds of licentious cities. How can republican institutions, free schools, free churches, free social intercourse, exist in a mingled community of nabobs and serfs; of the owners of twenty thousand acre manors with lordly palaces, and the occupants of narrow huts inhabited by "low white trash?" If the South is ever to be made a safe republic, let her lands be cultivated by the toil of the owners, or the free labor of intelligent citizens. This must be done even though it drive her nobility into exile. If they go, all the better. It will be hard to persuade the owner of ten thousand acres of land, who drives a coach and four, that he is not degraded by sitting at the same table, or in the same pew, with the embrowned and hard-handed farmer who has himself cultivated his own thriving homestead of one hundred and fifty acres. This subdivision of the lands will yield ten bales of cotton to one that is made now, and he who produced it will own it and *feel himself a man.*

It is far easier and more beneficial to exile 70,000 proud, bloated and defiant rebels, than to expatriate four millions of laborers, native to the soil and loyal to the government. This latter scheme was a favorite plan of the BLAIRS, with which they had for a while inoculated our late sainted President. But a single experiment made him discard it and its advisers. Since I have mentioned the BLAIRS, I may say a word more of these persistent apologists of the South. For, when the virus of slavery has once entered the veins of the slaveholder, no subsequent effort seems capable of wholly eradicating it. They are a family of considerable power, some merit, of admirable audacity and execrable selfishness. With impetuous alacrity they seize the White House, and hold possession of it, as in the late administration, until shaken off by the overpowering force of public indignation. Their pernicious counsel had well nigh defeated the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and if it should prevail with the present administration, pure and patriotic as President JOHNSON is admitted to be, it will render him the most unpopular Executive—save one—that ever occupied the Presidential chair. But there is no fear of that. He will soon say, as Mr. LINCOLN did: "YOUR TIME HAS COME!"

This remodeling the institutions, and reforming the rooted habits of a proud aristocracy, is undoubtedly a formidable task, requiring the broad mind of enlarged statesmanship, and the firm nerve of the hero. But will not this mighty occasion produce—will not the God of liberty and order give us—such men? Will not a Romulus, a Lycurgus, a Charlemagne, a Washington arise, whose expansive views will found a free empire, to endure till time shall be no more?

This doctrine of Restoration shocks me. We have a duty to perform which our fathers were incapable of, which will be required at our hands by God and our country. When our ancestors found a "more perfect Union" necessary, they found it impossible to agree upon a constitution without tolerating, nay, guranteeing, slavery. They were obliged to acquiesce, trusting to time to work a speedy cure, in which they were disappointed. They had some excuse, some justification. But we can have none if we do not thoroughly eradicate slavery and render it forever impossible in this republic. The slave power made war upon the nation. They declared the "more perfect Union" dissolved—solemnly declared themselves a foreign nation, alien to this republic; for four years were in fact what they claimed to be. We accepted the war which they tendered and treated them as a government capable of making war. We have conquered them, and as a conquered enemy we can give them laws; can abolish all their municipal institutions and form new ones. If we do not make those institutions fit to last through generations of freemen, a heavy curse will be on us. Our glorious but tainted republic has been born to new life through bloody, agonizing pains. But this frightful "Restoration" has thrown it into "cold obstruction, and to death." If the rebel States have never been out of the Union, any attempt to reform their State institutions, either by Congress or the President, is rank usurpation.

Is then all lost? Is this great conquest to be in vain? That will depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the next Congress. To Congress alone belongs the power of reconstruction—of giving law to the vanquished. This is expressly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dorr case, 7th Howard, 42. The court say, "Under this article of the constitution (the 4th) it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State, for the United States guarantees to each a republican form of government," etc. But we know how difficult it is for a majority of Congress to overcome preconceived opinions. Besides, before Congress meets, things will be so inaugurated—precipitated—it will be still more difficult to correct. If a majority of Congress can be found wise and firm enough to declare the Confederate States a conquered enemy, reconstruction will be easy and legitimate; and the friends of freedom will long rule in the councils of the nation. If restoration prevails the prospect is gloomy, and the new "lords will make new laws." The Union party will be overwhelmed. The Copperhead party has become extinct with secession. But with secession it will revive. Under "restoration" every rebel State will send rebels to Congress, and they, with their allies in the North, will control Congress, and occupy the White House. Then restoration of laws and ancient constitutions will be sure to follow, our public debt will be repudiated, or the rebel national debt will be added to ours, and the people be crushed beneath heavy burdens.

Let us forget all parties, and build on the broad platform of "reconstructing" the government out of the conquered territory converted into new and free States, and admitted into the Union by the sovereign power of Congress, with another plank—"THE PROPERTY OF THE REBELS SHALL PAY OUR NATIONAL DEBT, *and indemnify freedmen and loyal sufferers*—and that under no circumstances will we suffer the national debt to be repudiated, or the interest scaled below the contract rates; nor permit any part of the rebel debt to be assumed by the nation."

Let all who approve of these principles rally with us. Let all others go with Copperheads and rebels. Those will be the opposing parties. Young men, this duty devolves on you. Would to God, if only for that, that I were still in the prime of life, that I might aid you to fight through this last and greatest battle of freedom!

BARBARITY.—The Panama *Star* of the 31st of August gives an account of a series of terrible cruelties upon a sailor of the American schooner *Gen. Harney*, who was arrested and placed in jail as a witness to prove that the *Harney* had brought rebel troops from Buenaventura and landed them near Panama. The *Star* says: "The authorities being unable to get any statement to that effect by fair means from the prisoner, put him on the rack, in order to force false evidence from him against the vessel and her owner. The man says he was suspended by the heels, and his legs pulled apart until he thought he should be torn in two, but he still maintained the truth that no troops were brought up on the vessel. In this way he was tortured until his tormentors feared they had carried their brutality too far, and he was released from his fearful position. During the torture the man retained his senses, and stoutly defended the innocence of the Captain and owner of the vessel, but on being set at liberty he fell senseless on the ground."

THE SOUTH.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastoral Address of the Southern Methodist Bishops.

To the Preachers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

BELOVED BRETHREN: Through the Providence of God, we have been permitted to hold our annual meeting. Having reviewed the condition of the Church, in the light of the best information we have been able to obtain from its various fields, and arranged the plan, herewith sent forth, of episcopal visitation of the annual conference at their approaching sessions, we do not feel that our responsibilities, as your chief pastors, would be discharged without giving you our views as to the bearing of passing events upon the Church, and our advice as to the duties growing out of the peculiar times in which our lots have been cast.

The close of the war reveals much destitution and material suffering within those States where the larger portion of our membership is situated. Let us hope that returning peace will bring other and coveted blessings in its train—civil and social order, quiet and remunerative industry and plenty to our land; and that our churches, having rest, may be edified, and walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost may be multiplied. To these ends you need not be reminded that it is not less your duty as Christians, than as loyal citizens, to contribute by all the means within your power. The cultivation of the graces of the Spirit will directly and mightily help forward the best interests of the country, now sore and broken and prostrate in its resources. Especially would we counsel mutual forbearance and conciliation in those sections where brethren have differed on the great issue, which has finally been decided by arms, and conscientiously held opposing opinions and courses throughout the contest. Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil speakings be put away from you with all malice. Be kind one to another; and let pastors and people set themselves, in the temper of our Master, to healing the divisions and heartburnings and alienations that may unhappily have arisen during the calamitous years through which we have just passed. The end of the war ought to be the end of all strife; for it would be unreasonable and reproachful in us as Christians to perpetuate a conflict which, in our relations as citizens of one common country, has been settled. Seek peace and pursue it. Build again the waste places of Zion. And forget not to pray for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceful life in all godliness and honesty; for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior.

The condition of those Conferences and portions of our territory which have been the principal theatre of armies and battles will render the support of the ministry, for the present, at least, difficult. They are threatened with that great calamity, "not a famine of bread, nor thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord." Never were the counsels and consolations of our holy religion and the ordinances of God's house more needed by you and your families and your neighbors. We beseech you, brethren, let no labor or sacrifice hinder you from preaching and hearing the Gospel. To accomplish this result, your self-denials must be mutual and cheerful. The work of saving the souls of dying men and of extending the Redeemer's kingdom must go forward. Our youth must be instructed, our Sabbaths hallowed, and our sanctuaries kept open. When and wherever necessary, we commend to the preachers the example of the Apostle of the Gentiles in ministering to the Corinthians, "working with his own hands." And to the members, the example of the Churches of Macedonia, whose "deep poverty," in a great trial of affliction, "abounded unto the riches of their liberality." Have the days of a heroic and suffering ministry passed away? We trust not, but hope to see it illustrated in the opportunities the present distress affords. We cannot draw in our lines. We cannot abandon any field. But rather, in the spirit of our fathers, at once conservative and aggressive, while maintaining positions alre dy taken, we must extend our labors to regions beyond.

In the change from slaves to freedmen, which has providentially befallen the negroes of the Southern States, our obligations to promote their spiritual welfare have not ceased. We are still debtor to them free, as before to them bond. Under the divine blessing, our church has done a great work for this people. Their moral training, and generally diffused knowledge of the cardinal truth of Christianity, and their ecclesiastical discipline, have justly won the admiration of many who have lately come into contact and acquaintance with them. It has accomplished more; it has materially contributed to their subordination and inoffensive behavior through the late defenceless and excited times, when prophecies were confident and opportunities frequent for domestic insurrections. And their safe though sudden passage from a state of bondage to liberty—a transition accompanied by no violence or tumult on their part—is largely due to the same cause. Though often reviled while prosecuting the evangelization of the colored people, by those who claimed to be their better friends, Southern Methodists have persevered in it—not without blessed results. We might have done more, but we should be thankful to the grace of God, that we have not done less. Our labor has not been in vain in the Lord. Multitudes have been saved, who will be our crown of glory in "that day." And, that the good effects of our religious teaching bestowed upon them in bondage will follow the race into their new condition and help to prepare them for it, is matter of pleasing reflection to us. Our numerous membership among them of over two hundred and forty thousand, exclusive of the congregations and cathechumens who received instruction from our pastors and missionaries, has been much reduced by recent changes and casualties. If it should be still further reduced, we need not be surprised. Defections, doubtless, will take place from their ranks to ecclesiastical organizations offering greater social inducements for their adhesion. If they elect to leave us, let them go, with the assurance that as heretofore we have been, will we continue to be, their friends, and in every suitable way aid their moral development and religious welfare. We must still keep up a place and a service for those who remain with us, and for others who, after a brief experiment elsewhere, may wish to return. While no factious opposition, on the one hand, should be offered to the exercise of their fullest liberty in choosing their ecclesiastical associations, on the other, no desire of being rid of a responsibility should incline you to treat their action in so grave a matter with indifference, or to let them take their way in ignorance of all the issues involved. Give them exact information and patient explanation. Act faithfully and kindly in all things towards them, and as becomes those who truly care for their souls.

Reconstruction or reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, has within the last few months been brought before the public by their denomination papers and by their preachers and members in published addresses and resolutions. Their bishops and missionary secretaries held a meeting in June, the proceedings of which, embracing this subject, have been published by order. Under these circumstances, some allusion to it may be proper from us.

You are aware that at our first General Conference a delegate was appointed to visit the General Conference of the Northern Methodists and present to that body our Christian salutations, with the offer to establish fraternal relations and a closer intercourse between us as members of the same spiritual family. He was in all respects a most proper and unexceptionable minister, and performed the part assigned to him in a most proper and unexceptionable manner. He presented his credentials to that body and asked and awaited their decision. They granted him no hearing in their presence. They declined to receive him in his official character. They rejected his offer. He closed his ineffectual mission by informing them, in a communication which he assured them was final, that as they had rejected our offer, we could no more renew it. We held ourselves acquitted of any breach of Christian unity that might appear. But if, at any time, they should formally and officially make the same offer to us, the door would be open for its consideration. This was in 1848. They have since made no such offer. There the matter rests, and we might well be excused from any further reference to it.

We feel bound to say to you, however, that since then the position of Northern Methodists as towrrd us has been somewhat changed. Having agreed with us on a plan of separation into two independent ecclesiastical jurisdictions and for an equitable division of the church property, they afterward sought to repudiate their covenant and to evade payment, and were only brought to settlement at the end of the law. This plan, though granted by themselves, who were in a majority, and subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States as the basis of our legal and constitutional rights, has been, whenever convenient, ignored by them.

They have endeavored by misrepresentations to fix on us the invidious character of Secessionists and schismatics without authority or cause, from the parent body; whereas we are, in all respects, coequal and coeval with themselves.

The abolition, for military and political considerations, of the institution of domestic slavery in the United States does not effect the question that was prominent in our separation in 1844. Nor is this the only difference or the principal one between us and them. Whilst testifying with pleasure to the nobler conduct and sentiments of many brethren among them, we must express, with regret, our apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority of Northern Methodists have become incurably radical. They teach for doctrine the commandments of men. They preach another gospel. They have incorporated social dogmas and political tests into their church creeds. They have gone on to impose conditions upon discipleship that Christ did not impose. Their pulpits are perverted to agitations and questions not healthful to personal piety; but promotive of political and ecclesiastical discord, rather than those ends for which the church of the Lord Jesus Christ was instituted. Without such a change as we see no immediate prospect of, in their tone and temper and practice, we can anticipate no good result from even entertaining the subject of reunion with them. Fidelity to what seems our providential mission requires that we preserve our distinct ecclesiastical organization, in all its vigor and integrity, free from entangling alliances with those whose notions of philanthrophy and politics and social economy are liable to give an ever varying complexion to their theology. Let us abide in our lot, and be true to our calling, doing what we can to spread scriptural holiness through these lands and to oppose the tide of fanaticism which threatens their overflow.

We, therefore, more earnestly would exhort you, brethren, to stand firmly on our platform of doctrine and discipline. Know your high calling. Preach Christ and Him crucified. Do not preach politics. You have no commission to preach politics. The divinity of the Church is never more strikingly displayed than when it holds on its even, straightforward way in the midst of worldly commotions. Be not turned aside from your path by local, specious, temporary influences. And in all your teaching, and administration of discipline, keep in view that rule of our faith which declares that "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man."

The conduct of certain northern Methodist bishops and preachers, in taking advantage of the confusion incident to a state of war, to intrude themselves into several of our houses of worship, and their continuing to hold these places against the wishes and protests of the congregations and rightful owners, causes us sorrow and pain, not only as working an injury to us, but as presenting to the world a spectacle ill calculated to make an impression favorable to Christianity. They are not only using, to our deprivation and exclusion, churches and parsonages which we have builded, but have proceeded to set up a claim to them as their property, by what shadow of right, legal or moral, we are at a loss to conceive. We advise our brethren who suffer these evils to bear them patiently, to cleave closely together, and not indulge in any vindictive measures or tempers. A plain statement of the case and an appeal to the justice of those in authority cannot fail to defeat such scandalous designs, and secure us the full restoration of all our rights.

While some talk of reunion of the two Churches, we forewarn you of a systematic attempt, already inaugurated, and of which the foregoing is only an instance, to disturb, and if possible disintegrate and then absorb our membership individually. In the meeting of their Bishops and Missionary Secretaries alluded to, it was resolved to send preachers and plant societies in our midst wherever there is an opening. Their policy is evidently our division, destruction, and ecclesiastical devastation. Against all this, be on your guard. Internal dissensions will do us more harm than such outward antagonism. Be true to your principles, and under the divine favor they will triumph. In this connection you will be pleased to hear that our people are steadfast. The border conferences, under special trials, present a noble example of steadfastness.

Not less as loyal citizens than as Christian men do we deplore the friction, the irritation and the waste of power that must mark such unprovoked conflict; the passions that will be aroused and the influences that will be generated, more or less, not only in the membership of both communions, but in those who sympathize with them. Reaching and affecting as it will, directly or indirectly, so large a population, and stirring the popular feelings so deeply as religious feuds ever do, the effect must be seriously to retard that settlement and agreement of an estranged and heated public temper, already begun, and the consummation of which is devoutly to be desired by every patriotic mind. For any such untoward results we shall not be responsible.

Your General Conference, Providence permitting, will convene in New-Orleans on Wednesday after the first Sunday in April next. To it will belong all such disciplinary changes and legislation as a wise regard to the wants of the Church and the times demand.

We cannot close our address without an urgent and explicit recommendation to you, to adjust yourselves as citizens of the United States, promptly, cheerfully and in good faith to all your duties and responsibilities. Whatever may have been the opinions, positions or prejudices of any of you concerning the social and political changes that have occurred in the government, we deem this course to be called for on your part, both by a sound judgment and an enlightened conscience.

Finally, brethren, we exhort you, above all things, to cultivate personal holiness. Keep up your family altars. Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together for the regular and public worship of God. And may He give you the spirit of love and of a sound mind, and guide you in all things to His glory,

J. O. ANDREW.
R. PAINE.
G. F. PIERCE.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 17, 1865.

FROM ALABAMA.

Circular Letter of the Provisional Governor—The Negro Admitted into the Courts of that State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Magistrates and Judges of the State of Alabama:

On the 3d of March, 1865, an act of Congress was passed "to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," to which is committed the supervision of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President.

The act put this bureau under the management and control of a commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President is also empowered, in like manner, to appoint an assistant commissioner for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, who shall, under the direction of the commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of the act.

On the 30th of May, 1865, this bureau adopted "rules and regulations for assistant commissioners," which were approved by the President on the 2d of June, 1865, one of which is as follows:

"VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves, or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

On the 4th inst. Gen. SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner for this State, published the following general order:

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The President of the United States, on the second day of June, 1865, approved and signed the following order, issued by Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, commissioner of this bureau:

"CIRCULAR No. 5.—Section 7—In all cases where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

The code under which the local courts of this State are at present acting excludes the testimony of the persons contemplated in this order.

Exclusive jurisdiction, therefore, in the cases above enumerated within this State, is vested in the assistant commissioner of this bureau.

That officer is unwilling to establish throughout Alabama, courts conducted by persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws, provided a full and fair administration of justice can be otherwise secured.

Therefore, until further orders, the judicial officers and magistrates holding office by appointment of the Provisional Governor of Alabama, are hereby designated as the agents of this bureau, for the administration of justice in the cases above mentioned. They will take for their method of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color.

The counties adjoining the Tennessee River being temporarily attached to another jurisdiction, are exempt from the operation of this order.

Each officer on assuming jurisdiction, will signify to the assistant commissioner his acceptance of the same. He will receive the support of the military authorities whenever needful. Process will be in the same name and form as under the existing provisional government.

In addition to the usual costs, they will assess, in civil cases, a proper charge for adjudication, and, in criminal cases, which are not flagrant, fines. From this fund, they will be reimbursed in proportion to their salaries. They will allow to juries and executive officers the same fees as in other cases. Further instructions will be sent them from this office.

Failure to signify acceptance, or evident denial of justice, will be followed by revocation of the appointment herein conferred, and the substitution of martial law in the district where it shall occur.

All good citizens are invited to give this order the prevalence and support that is indispensable to the public peace, and to the security of property and life.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE.
CHAS. A. MILLER, Maj., Act. Ass't Adj.-Gen.

Negro Testimony.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PARSONS.

GOV. PARSONS, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation based upon an order of Gen. SWAYNE, in which he says:

It is apparent from the foregoing that the testimony of freedmen or negroes is to be received in the State in "all difficulties arising between the negroes themselves or between negroes and whites."

This results from these facts:

The State of Alabama engaged in a movement hostile to the United States, and adjusted her organic government in conformity thereto.

That movement has been suppressed by force of arms, the State Government fell with it, and the area of the State is now held by the President as commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States.

In obedience to the constitution he has appointed a Provisional Governor to reëstablish the State Government and to be governed *ad interim* by his own order, his power to issue such orders being well settled by the supreme law of the land, the decision of the Supreme Court rendered in accordance with those of the courts of England, of individual States, and elementary writers on law.

But the President has not abolished our entire code of laws. He has been pleased to authorize the establishment of a Provisional Civil Government based upon our laws as they existed in 1861, when the State assumed to sever her relations with the Union, except that the proclamation abolishing slavery and the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, and the "rules and regulations for assistant commissioners," appointed under the act and approved by the President, on the 2d of June, 1865, must be maintained and carried into execution. By the 7th of these rules and regulations, as we have already seen, the testimony of the negroes must be received.

The only question for us is, shall it be received in courts, whose judges, magistrates and jurors are our own citizens, who are acquainted with the habits and character of the negro, where the proceedings are governed by well-settled rules of law and evidence, and where, if either party is dissatisfied with the decision, he has the right to appeal, or in courts composed of "persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws," where there is no fixed rule to govern the proceedings, and no right to appeal to correct an error, if one is committed? There can be no doubt in the mind of any thoughtful citizen as to which is the best course. It is apparent from the foregoing that unless the magistrates and judges appointed under the Provisional Government accept the appointment conferred by Gen. SWAYNE, martial law will be substituted and military courts established, which will hear and determine all complaints in which the rights of the negroes are involved between themselves or with the whites, and negro evidence will be received.

2. Any evident denial of justice will result in the same way.

3. That unless you admit the testimony of negroes in cases between them and whites, the same result will follow.

Under this state of things, it is my advice to all judicial officers and magistrates, State and municipal, that they accept the appointment conferred by Gen. SWAYNE, and in good faith do justice and observe the instructions contained in the order of Gen. SWAYNE.

It was dictated in a spirit of liberality and conciliation, and is the best that can be done under the circumstances. The reasons for this course will so readily present themselves to every reflecting mind, that it is unnecessary to state them. It is desirable that every officer and citizen should earnestly devote his efforts to the great objects of reconciliation, the preservation of peace and order, and restoration to the privileges and immunities of self-government at an early day.

All judicial officers will report promptly to this office if they decline to accept the appointment tendered them by Gen. SWAYNE.

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

Upon the receipt of this circular letter, the Mayor of Mobile resigned his office for the reasons expressed in the following letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF MOBILE, Aug. 14, 1865.

Honorable Boards of Aldermen and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The inauguration of a new era in the administration of the laws of this city, being altogether incompatible with my views of the proclamation of the Provisional Governor of Alabama, the laws of this State, as well as the order, peace and dignity of the City of Mobile, I beg leave to tender you my resignation as Chief Magistrate.

Tendering you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the uniform support I received during the most critical and trying moments in the history of our country, and to my fellow-citizens for their repeated marks of confidence, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor.

To fill the vacancy thus created Gov. PARSONS appointed Col. JOHN FORSYTH, formerly Minister to Mexico, and now and for a long time editor of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser.*

GEORGIA.

The South and the Freedmen.

A leading member of the bar of Richmond County (Ga.) has published an ably-written pamphlet, discussing the admissibility of the freedmen of the South to the right of suffrage. The essay closes thus:

"Let us recognize the fact that the time may come when, on principles acceptable to ourselves, the freedmen or their descendants may be admitted to this last right of citizenship. Let us, in proof of the sincerity of this recognition, show at once a spirit of concession more liberal than that of the most of the original Free States. The relations of the two races to each other are very different in the different sections. The negroes at the North are an insignificant minority, and the influence of all the votes they could cast is almost inappreciable. Moreover, in the Northern States, these negroes, few in number, have had for two or three generations equal advantages with the whites for education. Yet, even under these circumstances, the negroes in some of the Northern States are wholly excluded from the suffrage; in others, they have this privilege only by virtue of certain qualifications, raising the voters above the mass of that class of the population; and the number of States that admit them freely to the suffrage is not greater than the number of those who exclude them even from their soil. Unless such precautions, under the circumstances, is pure folly in the North, it is fatal madness in the South, under different and more unfavorable circumstances, to disregard them. Let us then say to any moderate party at the North, we are ready to join with you on this question. We submit to you a principle that you can have no difficulty in accepting, viz., that the safety of the country depends upon the purity and intelligence of the absolute will expressed at the ballot-box. We claim that the General Government has no right, under the constitution, to determine who shall be voters in the States; and the whole course of your legislation on this subject shows that this is also your construction of the constitution. We allege that the mass of the negroes at the South is unfit as yet to receive the crowning right of citizenship; and your legislation declares that, in your opinion, the question is not even debateable. We say that we are willing to admit the negroes to vote on the same terms that have generally controlled the question among yourselves, viz., the imposition of such tests as will separate fit subjects for the privilege from the mass, admitted to be unfit. The usual, the simplest, the most logical and most practical test, is property and education. We will impose that test in a spirit quite as liberal as that usually displayed in the legislation of the Northern States on this subject. Nay, we will do more. Recognizing the fact that class legislation is to be avoided as far as practicable, that its tendency is to agitation and strife between the classes and their friends, we will, in a reasonable time, make the rule of voting general in its application. But we desire to do this in such a manner as to disfranchise no man who has already exercised that right. We will enact that no male inhabitant who has not now reached the age of fifteen years, shall vote on arriving at majority, unless he shall have at that time the requisite education and property. This prospective legislation gives reasonable notice to all concerned to prepare for the new order of things, divests no rights, as it operates only on those in whom the right to vote has never vested, viz., aliens, minors and freedmen, and would tend to counteract the dangerous tendency of our politics to cheapen down to meanness the highest privilege of the citizen.

In this way, all occasion for strife is removed, a reasonable concession made, and no violence done to sound theories of government. This done, we can say to the agitators: We have made our rule of voting reasonable and equitable; it is general in its terms, and applies equally to all classes of the population. To the freedmen we can say: It will be your own fault and that of your children, if, in the next generation, they do not vote as generally as any class in the land. In the meantime, all can vote who show the possession of those qualifications, without which, to vote does you no good, is injurious to the State, or, at best, a mere mockery."

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Speech by a Rebel Major-General.

During the debate on the ordinance to declare null and void the secession ordinance, in the Mississippi Convention, Hon. WM. T. MARTIN, late Major-General, said:

"He had lately assisted at the burial of slavery, and he was ready and anxious to assist at the funeral of its twin brother, secession. He was surprised at this discussion, for he thought that if anything was settled by the late war, it was secession. He had always opposed the right from his youth up, and so strenuously that sometimes he was considered untrue to the South. He did not believe any government was worth a stroke of the sword which was held together by a mere rope of sand. It was a right he did not want. No State ought to have such a right. It wasn't any right, only a shadow, the veriest delusion and mockery. If any State had such a right it ought to be taken away from it. Gentlemen called it the right of revolution! No constitution gives the right of revolution against itself; could give none. Some had deluded themselves and others with the lying mockery of "peaceable secession." "*Peaceable* secession" forsooth! What did these words mean? They meant war, and desolation, and want; they meant half-rations, quarter-rations, no rations at all; they meant long marches, marches by night, privations and disease, the agonies of the battle-field, and the lingering wretchedness of the hospital; they meant bloody battles and defeat; they meant sickness, starvation and death. Peaceable secession! It meant the risking of all we had or valued; the abandonment of all we held dear, our homes and families, of life itself. He wanted it understood, for all future time, that this was what it meant. He hoped no one would ever believe again that it meant independence. He prayed God the South might never again rebel. If at last the day should ever come (he did not believe it would come) when the weight of tyranny became intolerable, was more than they could bear, then let them resort to revolution, to downright rebellion, but, in God's name, let them not undertake this half-handed rebellion they called secession.

He had all his life opposed secession as an absurdity and a delusion, though he believed, of course, in the right of revolution, as belonging to all; but he was thoroughly Southern in feeling—not a drop of other blood coursed through his veins—and when he saw his whole section going into the war, he was induced to believe that it was a genuine revolution, and he could not hold aloof. He could not prove unfaithful to his people and the country of his pride, and he went into the army with all his soul and strength, determined to accomplish Southern independence. But alas for this miserable farce and delusion of "peaceable secession"—people found themselves mistaken. They expected a holiday march—poor dupes!—and flaunting banners and an enemy that would not fight. But after a few months, they came upon different circumstances; they got to the field of battle; there was gunpowder there, and lead; people got hurt and lost blood; the enemy would fight, God wot, and not run away, and all the sport was lost. Then came returning sense. Deserters began to drop out and go home, or steal away to the woods and swamps—and who were these deserters? With shame and bitterness he must say it, they were the very people who had brought on the war, and their deluded victims, the ignorant people.

But still the war went on, and its weary years drag-

ged their slow length along, and he thought only how he might best promote the cause he had taken up, while others about him, the prating demagogues who proclaimed peaceable secession to the people—these sneaked away to escape the dangers of the front. Their wretched victims, also—weary and wounded and sick—surfeited with lies and the vain promises of their treacherous politicians—crept away to die, and the ranks grew thin about him, and defeat and ruin stared them in the face. They came at last and overwhelmed him, and the little handful that stood around him, and who were they who were found fighting to the last, intent only on saving the country's honor and her liberties? Were any among them who were so loud in proclaiming "peaceable secession?" Not one. In God's name, let the South never again rebel upon such a miserable, *miserable* delusion as the right of secession! It was stealing away out of the Union; if they went out at all, let them not go out as the fox, stealthily and slyly creeping forth in the night, but as the lion goes, with head erect, and proudly bidding defiance to his foes. Let us not *secede* but *rebel*. He hoped most devoutly that there would never again be any attempt to separate from the National Government. He was tired and sick of war—tired of fighting the battles of others, who enticed him and others into it by lying speeches; and when the day of their calamity came deserted them to their fate.

He hoped they would bury this doctrine forever, and beyond the hope of resurrection. A more pestilent, political heresy never infested and cursed any people. Often had he and his brother officers, in times when the Confederate arms were most prosperous—they had been victorious, sometimes—and the prospect for independence was bright, sat in their tents at night and canvassed the future which they thought lay before them. They asked each other, "What if we should succeed and establish our independence? What will become of us? Shall we cling together, as now, and become a great and united people?" Their conclusions were always despondent; they could gather little hope from the prospect; that cursed element of secession and division was implanted in the constitution for which they were contending, and it cast a dark cloud over all that lay before them.

He said he intended no disrespect whatever to the convention of 1861, by voting to declare their ordinance null and void. Far from it. He meant the contrary thing. He would be greatly obliged, if he were in their places, to any one who would cause it to appear that they meant to rebel instead of perpetuating the amazing farce of seceding. He wanted to dignify their action. He would be greatly obliged to any one who could convince him that he himself had been fighting four years for something else beside the stupid idea of the absolute right of secession.

ARKANSAS.

Singular Letter From a White Judge to a Black Man.

From the Little Rock New Era.

The following letter, from the pen of the venerable JAMES A. BUTLER, of Helena, a member of our General Assembly, is addressed to JAMES ALEXANDER, an intelligent and wealthy citizen of the latter place. The advice and counsel contained in it applies of course equally to all of his race, and is worthy to be followed. Rev. Mr. BUTLER, a South Carolinian by birth, and raised in the midst of the strongest proslavery influence, has not only always been a most staunch defender of the Union cause, but has long had a clear perception of the true issue this war was bound to bring about.

His bold and dauntless advocacy of the inalienable rights of all mankind, has drawn down upon him the bitter hatred of rebels, and he suffered much in consequence during the war. May he live long enough yet to see his sacred principles triumph over all the powers ot darkness:

HELENA, Aug. 15, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I feel it a duty and obligation to address you, and through you Ham's children in the State of Arkansas.

The great issue of the day is one that involves your highest and most sacred rights—that of ebon franchise. Of course this right will be opposed as was your freedom—your right to bear arms—your right to be educated—and now, your right to the franchise. In fact the diabolical scheme is to unhorse you and throw you from the saddle of freedom, and again reshackle you in the gyves of accursed slavery. You must "watch as well as pray." The country expects you to do your whole duty, for what would be a *mountain* in one of your mishaps would be but a *molehill* on the part of your white brother. So be watchful over your own acts, and act well your part, for in this all the honor lies. Be loyal as you have been to the government, be kind, polite, reserved, honest, upright in all your goings. In this way the mountain of prejudices now entertained against you by your *Christian* Anglo-Saxon people, will melt like snow-drifts on the mountain-side before the fire of a Summer sun. You must aid in circulating such intelligence as will enlighten your countrymen on your claim to the ballot.

You have friends who will stand by and aid you in this hour of trial and sore conflict, if you will do your duty to yourselves and country. Once you constituted a large umbrella for the lazy white man, for while you took the sun he took the shade. But now he must cheat you and your children out of your hard-earned dollars, or fall back on his own muscle. You must be prompt, honest and true to your contracts with white men, make as few as possible, and have them mainly reduced to writing. Already your former masters boast that they will get your labor cheaper than in days of yore! Again I advise you to have as little to do with white men as possible. Do not run about at night; stay at home and read, and learn to read. There are many white men with black hearts, who will steal and have it charged to your account. Such are the prejudices against you, that you would have but little chance before a jury of white men.

I am speaking of such white men as robbed you during the war, with drawn pistols on your defenceless bosoms, and such as are known to be your deadly enemies. If you will walk circumspectly you will find Jordan an easy road to travel. You must work. You know how and what is work—the amount that constitutes a day's work, without dodging your duty. If you do, you will get out of employment, and no good man will have anything to do with you. Keep yourselves to yourselves, and mix as little as possible with the Anglo-Saxon. He is awfully alarmed at the idea of negro equality. I hope that this admixing of the two colors will now cease. Forty-two per cent. ot our population is of this admixture! This is a dark blot on our moral record! If God does not forgive us, the devil will get us. I do not think that politicians are quite ready to debate in favor of your franchise, they think it is a Gibraltar rock, and that their little political bark might strand on it. You should pray God daily to remove by death these politicians and give us honest statesmen in their place. *You must watch these men who are now aspirants for office*, and if they refuse you aid in the hour of your greatest need, never trust them. Put an unmistakable ear mark on them, so that you may know them wherever you may meet them, if it be at the ballot-box, for this box is your right by conquest, and by emancipation as freemen—as citizens. Support liberally such papers as advocate your rights and see that they are extensively circulated.

This is a cause that requires work. No sleeping on our post, for our enemies are on our watch-tower. They will suffer no stone unturned in their machinations against you and your friends. Neither are they scrupulous as to what kind of weapons they fight with. They are infuriated at your emancipation, and will not stop to council justice or mercy. "Rule or ruin" is their maxim.

Your right to the elective franchise will not be much longer withheld from you and will prove a blessing to you and our lacerated country.

Make the education of your children next to your service to God, the chief end. Truly yours,

JAS. A. BUTLER.

To JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.

The Beauties of Slavery.

From the Little Rock New Era.

An old colored man named ISAAC, well known in this community, has two children living near Roseville. The old man himself has been free for many years, and last week concluded to bring his children to this place and provide for them according to the new order of things. He applied, therefore, last Saturday to their former master, LEVI WHITTLE, to take them with him. WHITTLE told him they were not free, and threatened to shoot them sooner than see them go. His children and one or two others held in bondage at that place had their bundles ready to start, and when the old man turned away sorrowfully to retrace his steps hither, he heard his boy say: "I want to go with my pa;" "You do, do you, hey!" was the reply of the monster of a master; bang, bang, went two shots. Imagine the feelings of a father in this situation. He dared not go back to see what had become of his children, and for fear of being murdered himself started home to bring the case before the authorities here.

Gen. RUSSEY, our humane commander, immediately issued a peremptory order for the production of the children, and old ISAAC left last Wednesday in company of a scout to place the order in the hands of the wretch WHITTLE. We shall await the development of the affair with much interest.

TENNESSEE.

Report of Col. Gaw, in Command at Chattanooga.

Col. GAW, in command at Chattanooga, has made a report of the number of rations issued from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20. White refugees have received 14,392, and colored persons 250. In concluding his report he says:

Experience, personal observation and constant inquiry have developed the following facts:

1. The scarcity of work teams and of agricultural implements, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient grain and roots for seed, and the natural indolence and lack of energy prevalent among the native inhabitants, combined with the unprecedented drouth, have conspired to the production of a very limited crop. It is very evident that the entire product, if equally distributed, will not suffice for home consumption, beyond the 1st of January next.

2. Generally, those who are able to give employment to the destitute, although they in some instances have money with which to pay for such services, have very little food which they can spare in the payment of laborers. At the exorbitant rates charged by merchants for imported meats and breadstuffs, the pay of a laborer is hardly sufficient for the maintenance of a family. There is no cotton or wool crops in this vicinity, and consequently no work for indigent women, except a little washing and sewing now and then. Men can get plenty of work making rails to refence cultivated lands, and mechanics can readily find employment, with fair wages. Farmers are willing to share with such laborers and mechanics what grain they have, for the sake of having this labor performed.

3. There are no beef cattle, and very few swine and sheep in the country, with which to get a start in meats. There is but a limited number of cows compared with the number of families, and they are held at very high prices. Of wheat and old corn the supply is quite limited, and the new corn crop, which, on account of the drouth and the small breadth planted will be a very short one, will not be fit for use for some time to come.

The condition of the inhabitants is truly deplorable. Within an area of five counties adjacent to Chattanooga, there is from one to two thousand destitute persons. Nearly one-half of these must suffer for the actual necessaries of life and many must starve before Spring, unless assistance be rendered from some source. Now that civil law is reëstablished, it cannot be expected that the General Government will long continue to extend that aid which should be furnished by the local authorities. The State and county officials should consider that this burden must soon be borne by the several localities where the destitute reside, and at once devise means to prevent absolute suffering when the General Government shall withdraw its support.

WM. B. GAW,
Colonel Sixteenth U. S. C. I., Comd'g Post.

VIRGINIA.

Henry A. Wise an Original Abolitionist.

HENRY A. WISE recently wrote a letter to Gen. GRANT, in which he says:

"If Gen. TERRY believed in consolidation, I believed in States rights and powers. If he believed that the Federal Executive and Congress and the judiciary possessed absolute, I believed they had only relative and delegated sovereignty. If he believed that they were unchecked and unbalanced by other powers, I believed that the whole system of the United States, State and Federal, was composed of reciprocal checks and balances, and that the sovereign States were the basis, checks and balances of the Federal Government. I was taught that the States were not *unum*, but *e pluribus unum*, and this many in one, one in many. When called a rebel, I shall point to the —— of Virginia's buckler and claim that my sovereign State is sole sponsor for the acts of her own citizens and subjects. I am no rebel or traitor, and never was, and my State cannot be either. She has still a sovereignty by the Constitution of the United States, and by the original authority before it ever existed, unless she is now utterly demolished by subjugation, and unless that is destroyed by any force which has demolished her.

These are still the tenets of my faith, and I believe these truths will perpetually revive and prevail to preserve the republican freedom of the people of the United States. When the civil liberty for which I devoutly pray really comes again, I can, without hindrance, fall on the bosom of my country and weep with her 'for any wrongs we have done.' I am now a prisoner on parole. I dare not ask of her any favor, great or small. I claim only of her good faith, the precious privilege, promised me by her highest agents, to go to my home and be at peace.

* * * So far from my being opposed to the name 'freedmen,' as indicating the condition of slaves freed by the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished; that not only the slaves are, in fact, at last freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the war, indeed, I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness, if not the wickedness, of slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily as an accomplished one, and am determined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive by all the means in my power to make it beneficent to both races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice."

Confederate Money.

As a matter of curiosity, we cut from a Southern paper the following table, showing the prices of Confederate currency in Augusta, Ga., at various times from the beginning to the close of the war. The record was kept by a broker doing business in that city:

1861.	Gold Premium.		For $1 in Gold
January 1	5	December 15	$21 00
July 1	10	1864.	
October 1	12	January 1	21 00
October 15	15	January 15	20 00
December 1	20	February 1	20 00
December 15	30	February 15	21 00
1862.		March 1	26 00
January 1	20	March 15	20 00
January 15	20	April 1	19 00
February 1	25	April 15	21 00
February 15	40	May 1	20 00
March 1	50	May 15	18 00
March 15	60	June 1 to July 15	18 00
April 1	75	July 15 to Aug. 15	20 00
April 15	85	August 15	22 00
May 1	90	September 1	20 50
May 15	95	September 15	22 50
June 1	95	October 1	27 00
For $1 in Gold.		October 15	25 00
June 15	$2 00	November 1	26 00
August 1	2 20	November 15	28 00
September 1	2 50	December 1	32 00
November 1	3 00	December 15	35 00
1863.		December 31	50 00
February 1	3 10	1865.	
March 1	3 25	January 1	60 00
March 15	5 00	January 15	65 00
May 15	6 00	February 1	50 00
June 1	6 50	February 15	46 00
June 15	7 50	March 1	55 00
July 1	8 00	March 15	57 00
July 15	10 00	April 1	70 00
August 1	14 00	April 15	80 00
August 15	15 00	April 20	100 00
September 1	14 00	April 26	200 00
September 15	14 00	April 27	300 00
October 1	13 00	April 28	500 00
October 15	12 50	April 29	800 00
November 1	13 00	April 30	1,000 00
November 15	15 50	May 1	1,200 00
December 1	20 00		

THE GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

Arrival at Fort Scott—Importance and Interest of the Council—Cost of Indian War—Trip from Lawrence.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

After making a good Sabbath day's journey, the commissioners and party, en route for the grand Indian council at Fort Smith, arrived at the un-Sabbath place of Fort Scott last evening. The party outfitted, so far as goods and supplies are concerned, at the City of Lawrence—north from Fort Scott 100 miles. From this place an escort will accompany the expedition.

The commissioners now with us are Judge COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Col. SELLS, Superintendent of the Southern Superintendency; Col. PARKER, principal chief of the Six Nations and Aid to Gen. GRANT; Mr. MIX, who has been chief clerk in the Commissioner's office for thirty years; and Mr. WISTAR, a member of the society of Friends of Philadelphia, who goes out in the two-fold relation of Commissioner and upon a mission of labor and love to induce the Indians to adopt the beneficent and truly Christian practices of that worthy fraternity. Mr. WISTAR made the journey from the Gulf of Mexico to St. Louis and up the Missouri River, in 1820—forty-five years ago. He is naturally astonished and surprised at the marvelous progress and development made here in the West. That he may succeed in mollifying the wild passions of the Indian is the earnest wish of every humane and Christian man. That there is to be in many respects a radical change in the administration of Indian affairs, the country may expect. Judge COOLEY, the popular and efficient Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is taking hold of this difficult problem with great energy, and is bringing to aid in its solution liberal views and enlarged intelligence. The forthcoming council is looked upon with great interest throughout the entire West and the country. It is time that statesmanship and vigor, sagacity and prudence were applied in the treatment of the Indian question. I have the strongest faith and confidence that in the future treatment of the question the real interests of the West are not to be jeopardized. The country cannot afford to trifle with Western interests. This question of Western development—the bringing to the surface the latent and undeveloped wealth of the productive Far West—is becoming a question of finances. The country—with a debt on its hands of $3,000,000,000, with an annual interest of $180,000,000—cannot afford to let the minerals of the Rocky Mountain region lie concealed in the gulches and gorges of that country, and the fertile valleys and productive prairies of Kansas and the West go untilled. We need all our resources in this emergency. The country can hardly afford to carry on an Indian war. It is the most expensive of all wars. We now have about 30,000 troops west of the Missouri River to repress the hostilities of Indian tribes. We have 12,000 cavalry near Fort Rarah. When we come to haul corn from three to six hundred miles to support our cavalry, costing the government about five dollars per bushel, it is worth while to count up the cost of a prolonged Indian war. It is well worth the attention of government authorities to attempt some other way of settling our Indian difficulties. As a question of dollars and cents, it would cost less to feed, as paupers, the 300,000 Indians of this country for ten years, than to fight them for twelve months, to say nothing of the humanity side of the question.

The party obtained its outfit and supplies at the City of Lawrence. The trip from there here was made in three days. Lawrence is 100 miles due north of this place. The country passed over is generally a level plateau, interspersed with streams, creeks and rivers, along the banks and valleys of which are heavy bodies of timber. In coming the 100 miles from Lawrence to this post, we crossed twelve rivers and creeks. This makes a running stream of water to every 8½ miles. Along all these streams are heavy bodies of timber, consisting of oak, walnut, hickory, hackberry and other hard wood. Southern Kansas has an abundance of timber for all purposes of settlers and business, with anything like prudence and economy. The general surface of the country traveled over has been a level plateau, free from the hills and undulation of northern Kansas. The valleys are rich and productive beyond comparison, and notwithstanding the commotions and disturbances of the last few years, are quite thickly settled. The plateaus are covered with a rich and nutritious grass, that makes excellent hay. In the valleys, the grass grows more rank and luxuriant, but is not considered as good for hay purposes. During our three-days' trip thus far, we have rarely been out of sight of well-fenced and well-cultivated farms. Upon many of them are growing excellent orchards. At dinner, yesterday, we had that universally-appreciated luxury, peaches and cream—peaches grown upon Kansas orchards.

In this vicinity, coal exists in inexhaustible quantities. It crops out in a vein eighteen inches thick in several places on the town site. Before the war coal sold here at five cents per bushel. A few miles from here, I am told, it crops out several feet in thickness. There is scarcely a limit to the supply.

An order has been issued to discontinue this post. It was first established as a military post in 1846. Quite a town has grown up here of some 2,000 or 2,500 inhabitants. It contains thirty stores, three churches, a hotel with sixty rooms, a school with three teachers and two hundred and seventy-five scholars, a colored school with fifty scholars, a steam grist mill that has a capacity of 20,000 pounds of flour per day, a carding-machine and woolen manufactory, a manufactory of agricultural implements, &c.

The party start to-morrow for the grand council at Fort Smith—two hundred miles south of here. There will be an escort of one hundred men, and quite a train of carriages and ambulances. The leading towns of Kansas have sent delegations. From Fort Smith the Commissioners go to the head waters of the Arkansas to treat and hold a council with the several tribes of Indians that inhabit the Southwestern plains.

SCRIBO.

An Important and Useful Invention.

From the Albany Journal.

Professor HOUGH, the accomplished Director of the Dudley Observatory, has recently invented and constructed an instrument, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, is destined to confer an important benefaction to science. It is called an "Automatic Registering and Printing Barometer," and is more immediately designed for making meterological observations. The problem the inventor set out to solve was to cause a meterological instrument, by means of proper mechanism, effectually to record its own changes. The instrument selected was tne barometer, and the agent used to note such record was electricity. The electrical contact with the fluctuating medium was effected by means of a float, outside the barometer tube, resting upon the mercury column. By this plan there is no demand for action from the battery until some change takes place in the barometer. It was found by experiment that a motion of less than 0.005 of an inch was readily shown—a quantity within the limits of a first-class standard barometer.

The next step was to devise the proper mechanism for repeating the motion thus transferred and recording it in some legible form. A finely-cut screw was considered as best adapted to measure such minute intervals of space. To this screw a forward or reverse motion was given by a double system of clock work, each operated by an electro-magnet in connection with the float, and raising or lowering the screw by intervals corresponding with the changes in the mercury column. The permanent record of results is produced by presenting a lunar diagram or curve of atmospheric pressure, and at the same time giving a printed record of variation to any extent deemed advisable.

Prof. HOUGH illustrates the working of his apparatus by giving the curve of pressure and copy of the printed results from May 11, noon, to May 12, noon. His machine informed him that there was a violent atmospheric disturbance somewhere, yet the weather was pleasant here; and it informed him, moreover, that at a certain hour the disturbance was at its maximum point. Twelve hours later the telegraph announced the news that a terrible storm had swept over Boston—200 miles distant. In other words, Prof. HOUGH, sitting in his cozy study, and listening to the click of his machinery, could feel the pulsations of the air 200 miles away, and get the exact measure and force of the disturbing agent.

By this method the fall of rain may be measured and the results printed to the thousandth of an inch, any hour and as often as is practicable. The registration of the force and direction of the wind can also be readily accomplished. Prof. HOUGH remarks that a large number of "readings showed that by this method the personal equation was entirely eliminated; the mean of five or ten consecutive readings not differing by an appreciable quantity. The mean error for a single reading amounted to 1.001 of an inch, and the maximum error to 0.002 of an inch; showing conclusively that the chief source of error of reading a barometer lies in the adjustment of the surface of the mercury in the cistern to the zero." That important results will be obtained from the application of the method devised by Prof. HOUGH there can be no doubt.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGES AGAINST CITY INSPECTOR BOOLE.

Mr. Boole Accused of Misappropriating the Public Money, and of Being Unable to Read and Write.

The following charges have been made against City Inspector BOOLE before Gov. FENTON:

Charges of Official Misconduct against F. I. A. Boole, the City Inspector of the City of New-York during the years 1863 and 1864, while Holding the Office of such City Inspector.

CHARGE 1. That F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, has pretended to expend, for street-cleaning, and other pretended purposes for the benefit of the City of New-York, during the eighteen months of his administration, namely, from the 23d of June, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864, $1,447,000, or $812,000 annually for the work of street-cleaning alone, being an excess of what the same work cost for either of the years 1861 and 1862, of $533,000; that a large amount of such moneys has been unnecessarily expended, wilfully wasted, and otherwise illegally disposed of.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE has pretended to expend for street-cleaning alone in the said city from June 23, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864, at the rate of $812,000 annually, when the work could and might have been done for $300,000 or less yearly, all of which the said F. I. A. BOOLE well knew.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE placed upon the various pay rolls presented to the Comptroller for payment, the names of persons who had not been employed and who had done no work, whereby the Corporation of the City of New York and the taxpayers were defrauded of very large sums of money.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE appointed, or caused to be appointed, during the period mentioned, a large number of persons special inspectors, bell-ringers, and ordinance distributors, without any necessity or authority therefor.

CHARGE 2.—That by an act of the Legislature of 1864, the work of cleaning the streets of the city by contract was authorized to be done by a commission, of which said F. I. A. BOOLE, in his official capacity, was one, and the sum of $300,000 appropriated for that purpose; that specifications for doing the work were advertised by the commission appointed by the Legislature, of which the said F. I. A. BOOLE, in his official capacity, was a member, and that said specifications were accepted by Mr. D. D. BADGER, of this city; that the said F. I. A. BOOLE, both in his capacity of commissioner and City Inspector, opposed said proposals of BADGER'S, and aided in preventing them from being accepted by the commission from personal considerations, and at a loss to the city of over $500,000.

CHARGE 3.—That on or about the 25th of August, 1863, G. E. WINANTS, of this city, a wealthy and respectable citizen, presented to City Inspector BOOLE written proposals bearing his signature, by which he offered to freight from the city its dirt, ashes and garbage for a term of years, free of cost. That said proposals were objected to by said BOOLE, on the ground that they interfered with his then arrangements, and that he required time to think over the matter. That the said excuses and prevarications of said BOOLE were without truth or foundation, as under the then existing circumstances, if the public good had been his object, he possessed full power to accept the proposals of said WINANTS at the time of their presentation, and by doing which large amounts of money annually would have been saved to the city.

Specification 1.—In this, that by the refusal of the said F. I. A. BOOLE to accept the proposals of said WINANTS, an additional and unnecessary expense to the city has been incurred during the last eighteen months, ending Dec. 31, 1864, amounting to about the sum of $315,000, all of which could and would have been saved to the city by an acceptance of the offer of said WINANTS on the part of the said F. I. A. BOOLE.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE, during the period last above mentioned, appointed 175 special inspectors, 70 ordinance distributors, 85 bell-ringers, 56 inspectors, assistant inspectors and laborers on the dumping grounds, at the rate of from $2 to $3 per day, all of which appointments were unnecessary, the total cost of which would have been saved to the city by the acceptance of the proposals of the said WINANTS.

CHARGE 4.—That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, in his annual report for the year 1864, has knowingly and with intent to misrepresent, and has misrepresented and misstated important statistics connected with the department, and for such purposes misstated facts as to the operations of his department in the amount of work performed and moneys expended, and that these erroneous and false statistics and misstatements were made in such form as to conceal from the public the fraudulent acts of his department.

Specification 1—In this, that the said report states the number of loads of ashes removed as 627,629, and the number paid for by the City Inspector as 649,764, a difference of 22,134 loads, or $8,410 92 against the city; that like misstatements are to be found on almost every page of the report, making the total difference of ashes, dirt and street manure removed as 54,875, a discrepancy of $20,852 80; that from said report no definite conclusion can be arrived at as to the amount of work performed, or moneys paid out by the department for the year 1864; and that said report was prepared with the intent and for the purpose to mislead and deceive, from motives personal to the City Inspector.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE has misstated and misrepresented, to wit: the number of miles of paved streets weekly cleaned by him to be two hundred and sixty-eight miles, whereas there are but two hundred and eight miles of paved streets, or sixty miles less of streets to clean per week than is charged for by the City Inspector in his report.

CHARGE 5.—That on or about the 9th of December, 1863, the said F. I. A. BOOLE authorized and knowingly assented to the sale of offices in his department, through agents selected for that purpose, for sums varying from one hundred dollars to two hundred dollars each, and that the gross sum derived from the sale of said offices amounted to from five thousand to six thousand dollars.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE, on or about the 5th of December, 1863, at the City of New-York, authorized and directed one CHAS. WIEGAND, Special Inspector-General in his department, to offer for sale, for sums of from $100 to $200, certain offices under his (F. I. A. BOOLE'S) control, known as special inspectors; and that the said CHAS. WIEGAND did so dispose of sundry said appointments, and for sums varying from $100 to $200, for the personal and pecuniary benefit and advantage of said F. I. A. BOOLE.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE approved of and sanctioned the acts of the said CHARLES WIEGAND, special inspector-general, in his sale of said offices aforesaid, and also the acts of those of his subordinates and accomplices of the said WIEGAND in his fraudulent transaction in the sale of said offices, to wit: ALFRED S. DUSENBURY, chief clerk and confidential secretary of the City Inspector; THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT, first clerk of Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection; W. R. W. CHAMBERS, second clerk to City Inspector. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, upon notice of such sales of office in his department, took no measures to inquire into the truth of the charges with which the above-named officials were connected, and that the said named officials are still retained in office by the said BOOLE, with the exception of said WIEGAND, who retained his place and received pay from the city down to the time of his decease, which took place on or about the month of May, 1864.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE, at the time and place in the last specification mentioned, did knowingly permit the said CHARLES WIEGAND, special inspector-general, to offer for sale the said offices of special inspector for sums as above named; and that the said F. I. A. BOOLE was cognizant to and encouraged the sale of said offices, knowing at the time that the following-named persons, holding offices in his department, were privy to and accomplices in said sales, to wit: Lemuel H. Boole, Alfred S. Dusenbury, Thomas H. Wainwright and W. R. W. Chambers.

CHARGE 6.—That the City Inspector is wholly incompetent to the performance of the duties of his office, inasmuch as he is not able to write or read the letters or communications prepared for him by his clerks, and that he is wholly and entirely ignorant of the laws and ordinances that govern the department. That in consequence of this want of information, and the entire absence of all sanitary system and precaution may, in a great measure, be attributed the large increase of the mortality of the city during the eighteen months of his administration, amounting to more than twenty-five per cent. over the eighteen months of his immediate predecessor.

CHARGE 7.—That the said F. I. A. BOOLE has had from two to three hundred persons at a time receiving pay from the city at from $2 to $3 per day, without having rendered to the city the least equivalent for the money received; that the parties thus engaged by City Inspector BOOLE were retained by him, and paid by the city from the time of his (the said BOOLE's) entrance upon the duties of his office to the 24th of December, 1864, when over one hundred of their number were removed; that most, if not all, of the persons thus receiving pay from the city were employed by said BOOLE to further his personal and political interests; that out of this number one hundred and seventy-five were special inspectors and seventy distributors of ordinances; that after the 24th of December the pay-rolls of the department showed a reduction in the expenses, which was caused by the removal of many of the persons who had been employed by said BOOLE for his personal and political ends.

Specification 1. In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE employed and paid out of moneys belonging to the city, a number of persons as officials, said to be connected with his department, to wit, Michael Clark, David Fellon, William Greason, and about sixty-seven others, as ordinance distributors; Mike Norton, Ignatius Trube, Thomas Cooke, and about one hundred and seventy-two other special inspectors; William Rorke, George Brophy, and about eighty-two other bell-ringers, together with about fifty-six inspectors and laborers on the dumping grounds, and that a large number of such persons were unnecessarily retained in office by said F. I. A. BOOLE, and paid by the city out of the public moneys from and including the month of July, 1863, down to and including the month of December, 1864.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE made the appointments as aforesaid in specification one, in violation of the law, thereby defrauding the City of New-York and the taxpayers of a large amount of money.

CHARGE 8.—That on or about the first week in the month of December, 1863, Comptroller BRENNAN announced to the Common Council his determination to no longer continue a system that gave to the City Inspector the right to make out his own pay-rolls and to receive warrants for the same, with power to disburse moneys obtained from said warrants with no other securities for its faithful disposal than said BOOLE was in the habit of presenting; that in consequence thereof said Comptroller in his payment of the two weeks' pay-rolls then in his possession, bearing date December 5, 1863, detected frauds to the amount of about $2,000, or at the rate of about $52,000 per annum.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE, for a period of six months, continued to draw his warrants upon the Comptroller, and to make his own payments without check or restraint, and that during that time frauds were committed to the amount named in this charge.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE, from June 23, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, made out and presented the street-cleaning pay-rolls of his department, semi-monthly, to the Comptroller for examination, receiving in return the warrant of the Comptroller for the full amount named in such pay-rolls; that such pretended pay-rolls contained the names of persons who did no work and performed no services, and no check was provided or adopted whereby a fraudulent claimant under such pay-rolls could be detected, but the moneys were paid or pretended to be paid from June 23, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, to persons having no discoverable existence; and that in most, if not in all instances, the only vouchers for the receipt of the money thus pretended to be paid out, were made with a cross or mark, in token of signature, so that no means were given whereby the fraud could at the time be detected.

CHARGE 9.—That the said F. I. A. BOOLE permitted and sanctioned the levy of a tax upon the subordinates of his office to the extent of one month's pay each during the years 1864 and 1865, to be used and expended by him at Albany among the members of the Legislature, or with persons composing what is generally termed the lobby at Albany, for the purpose of preventing legislation in relation to his office and the sanitary condition of the city; that the sum so levied amounted to about $40,000 for the year 1864, and to about $50,000 for the year 1865.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said F. I. A. ROOLE authorized a tranfer to him, or to some persons in his behalf, from the employes of his department, of one month's salary during the years 1864 and 1865, alleging as a reason for this demand, that the money in question was to be used in Albany to defeat the Metropolitan Health Bill; that the moneys so levied amounted for the year 1864 to about $40,000, and for the year 1865 to about $50,000.

CHARGE 10.—That the affairs of the City Inspector's Department, under administration of F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, have in most instances been conducted without regard to law, order or efficiency, and to the detriment of the public interest.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said F. I. A. BOOLE absented himself from office during the Summer months of 1864, with but few intervals, and that incompetency and inattention to the business of the department, on the part of its employes, everywhere prevail throughout said department.

EDMUND M. PLUM.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—EDMUND M. PLUM being duly sworn, does say that he has read over the above charges, and that the same are true to his own knowledge, except the matters therein stated, many of which are upon information and belief, and those matters he believes to be true. EDMUND M. PLUM.

Sworn before me this 18th day of May, A. D. 1865. A. C. ANDERSON, Notary Public, city and county of New-York. [5c. revenue stamp.]

Additional charge against Francis I. A. Boole, City Inspector of the City of New-York, for misconduct in office.

CHARGE—Misappropriation of the public funds.

Specification—In this, that the said City Inspector made and presented to the Comptroller of the City of New-York requisitions for payment of the sum of about $545,057 28, for pretended cost of cleaning the streets of said city for the months of March, April, May and June, 1865, and the said sum was thereupon paid out on such requisition for such pretended purpose; that the said sums had not been legally or actually incurred for such pretended purpose; that the said sums exceeded by a great amount the largest expenditures ever made for cleaning said streets during the said months in any previous year, the largest of such previous expenditures being only the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents.

City and County of New-York, ss.—THOMAS N. CARR, being dulo sworn, does say that he has read over the above charges, and that the same are true to his best knowledge and belief. THOMAS N. CARR.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of August, 1865. Signed CARLTON HERRICK, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *William McDonnell and John Wilson.*—The defendants in this case were brought up charged with passing counterfeit money. They went into the saloon No. 600 Broadway, on the 2d inst.; asked for some lager, for which they handed the waiter-girl a one dollar Treasury note, which the proprietor pronounced counterfeit; they then tendered another one of the same stamp, when they were arrested. The examination did not show Wilson to be guilty, and he was discharged; but McDonnell was committed for trial.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

PICKPOCKETS IN TROUBLE.

Peter Williams, aged 19, was charged with attempting to rob Charles Graham of his pocket-book. Witness said—Coming down Catharine-street one morning about four o'clock, a little bit tight, I got tired and sat on the curb-stone, and I felt him around me feeling my pockets, but I was a little bit too high; I would rather have lost the $7 in my pocket than get up.

Officer Charles P. Kellar said—Standing in Catharine-street, in a door-way, I saw a crowd of ten or twelve pass; Peter Williams was in the rear; they seemed to be on a spree; Williams saw this man (complainant) lying down and he went over to him: he came back and looked up and down the street and went over to him again and commenced operations.

Judge Kelly—What do you mean by operations?

Witness—Feeling his pockets.

Judge Kelly—What do you work at, young man?

Prisoner—I work at shoemaking.

Judge Kelly—Very few industrious shoemakers are found strolling around the streets at four o'clock in the morning; officer, do you know any of these men the prisoner was with that night?

Officer—The men he was in company with make their living by being up all night, robbing men that happen to drink to excess.

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

James Johnson, another pickpocket, was similarly caught by the police, the complainant being oblivious from the effects of liquor. The name given by the thief was no doubt fictitious. When arrested he claimed to be the son of complainant, Henry Johnson, a New-Jersey farmer. On the 5th of September witness said he was kind of wakened up by the policeman who had the prisoner in charge; he believed he had fallen asleep at the corner of Washington and Chambers streets on a platform; the officer asked him if he had lost anything; he put his hands in the various pockets of his clothes, and finding all right, said "no;" the $16 and an English sovereign he had in one pocket were intact; he could not tell whether or not the prisoner did put his hand in his pocket; prisoner was a stranger to him, and he might have drank with him and again he mightn't.

Officer David Charter said—I stood at the corner of Washington and Chambers streets at a quarter to ten o'clock, and I heard a groan; I looked and saw a dark form; I got nearer and saw Henry Johnson on the platform, very drunk, and I saw James Johnson have his hand in complainant's pocket; I asked him what he was doing, when he said: "Sir, he is my father;" I did not like the looks of things, and I wakened up complainant and took the prisoner to the station-house; I asked complainant if he was the father of the prisoner; he looked at him and said, "I guess not—I never said so; if I am he knows more'n I know myself."

A witness for the defence, named Julius Willing, said that the prisoner had boarded with him at No. 52 Crosby-street for five months; he went regularly out to work every morning at six o'clock; he believed he was a printer.

Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

ALMOST A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Sheehan, a young man aged about 19, was charged with an assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket. David B. Gouldie, the witness, said: On the 4th of September, coming along Forty-second-street, I met the prisoner coming swaggering along, with a cigar, and he demanded a light. I said I had not got a light, and he came right before me and demanded five cents to buy a light. I said I hadn't five to give him. He replied that I was a —— liar. I said I would give him in charge of the police. He said he didn't care, he had been in charge many a time. He then came close up to me and lifted my coat this way, to feel of the pocket. I had the pocket-book in my pantaloons pocket, and $22 in it. He saw the shape of the pocket and made a grab for it, then made a blow at me. Two gentlemen then came up to my assistance, and one seized him, when he struck him. That justified me in calling for an officer.

Judge Kelly—This might have been taken for an attempt at highway robbery. This is a sad case; your parents are very respectable; I have known your father since I was a boy.

Guilty—Penitentiary six months and fined $50.

A DOUBT SAVED HER.

Charlotte Sanders, a ruddy complexioned, healthy young married woman, was charged with the larceny of a watch under circumstances that would warrant a verdict of guilty being found. Her previous good character raised the doubt in her case which saved her. The case was long and tedious, and without going into details it may be told in a few words. Julia Phalen, the complainant, was the custodian of her brother's watch, which hung over the bureau in the front room first floor, at the window, facing the street. Complainant says the prisoner came to her house about half past 9 in the morning and inquired for her mother. The mother was out, and prisoner entered the front room, where Mrs. Phalen was ironing, and seated herself on the sofa. From 9:30 till 3:30 she remained in that room—an unwelcome guest. Neither mother nor daughter, to whom she was an entire stranger, as they say, liked to tell her to be gone. About 3 o'clock a neighbor dropped into the front room, stood a few minutes, and passed through the folding doors. Five minutes after, another acquaintance entered the front room and went in the back parlor. Complainant then went to the back parlor to take a lunch, and sent her mother out to look after her things in the front room. The mother went into the front room, and prisoner was adjusting her hat at the glass near where the watch hung, and half an hour after she left the watch was missed. It was seen ten minutes before she left. On the other hand, prisoner said that she had visited the complainant three times before this; that she was well received; that Mrs. Phalen brought out her concertina and played for her; showed her her husband's likeness and her album, and a great many other nothings that married ladies pride themselves in reviewing. Then as to character, no woman ever had better than the prisoner. Mr. Julius Cogswell, an inspector of leather in the Swamp, with whom she lived three years as a domestic, said he had, when she was in his employ, intrusted her with all that was in his house, and had never missed anything. He would do the same again if she came to live in his house. Another lady gave her the same character, and said that the defendant was married to a seafaring man.

Verdict—charge not proven. The court could not understand how any woman could stand the presence of a bore, and an utter stranger at that, six long hours in the parlor.

ANOTHER "NOT GUILTY."

Margaret Rooney, a sweet, blushing maid of 16, was charged with stealing a brooch from the breast of a colossal female of 18, named Susan Berger. The facts were these: Susan and her companion were walking through First-avenue, and as they passed defendant, who was standing at the door, some one remarked what a pretty plaid skirt complainant had on. "Yes," said defendant; "but who ever saw a kaliker waist and silk skirt?" Complainant, overhearing the remark, turned back and called her to account for this criticism. Defendant asked if she meant "fight." Complainant said she was too little, or she would punch her. They got hold of each other's waterfalls, and as they didn't give way, there was considerable pulling and tugging around for a little while, but no blows, and in the confusion the brooch was lost, and Miss Rooney was arrested for stealing it.

The defendant was acquitted.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING A PRETTY WAITER-GIRL.

Henry Rush, a very tastefully dressed young German, was charged with assaulting Catharine Smith, a "pretty waiter" girl at the low concert-saloon, corner of Mott and Chatham streets. Witness said the defendant came into the saloon between eleven and twelve o'clock in the evening while she was waiting on two men, and came up to her and said: "I want you to give me some money." She didn't give the money, and then he hit her; then he lifted a chair and wanted to throw it at her, but was prevented; then he got a glass of beer and threw beer and glass at her; sometime ago she said she had been in trouble and she paid a lawyer to defend her, but the lawyer, after getting paid, let her get sent to prison; she, however, got out and the prisoner claimed it was through his influence, and he often came down to the saloon to beat her out of the money; he had waited on her seven times, and on every occasion there was trouble.

Guilty. Fined $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 9. 1865.

$1,300 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107½	200 Erie Railway	88
29,000 do	107½	100 do	88⅛
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		200 do ......2d call	87¾
New issue	105⅝	300 Hud. Riv. R.	110
2,600 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	94¼	500 Reading R.	106⅛
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 do	106⅜
Third Series	99¼	500 do s30	106
15,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		15 do ......2d call	105½
Second Ser.	99½	1100 Mich. S. & N. I.	66
4,000 U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		300 do s10	65⅞
New Issue	98⅞	100 do s15	66
2,600 City 5s, '87	99	100 Ill. Cen. R.	124
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		200 do	123¾
Water Loan	95	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71½
2,000 Tenn. 6s	80	200 do	71⅛
15,000 Missouri 6s	73	1200 do	71
5,000 Cal. 7s ......Large	115	50 Chic. & N. W.	27⅞
2,000 do	116	300 do	27¾
6,000 Ohio 6s, 86	98½	50 Chic. & N.W.Pr.	61⅜
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	28	800 do	61½
20,000 do	28⅛	200 do	61⅜
10,000 Am. Gold	144¾	300 do	61¼
123 Del. & H. C. Co.	142	100 do ......2d call	61⅜
100 West. U. Teleg'h	72	100 do	61½
150 Quick. Min. Co	49	2100 Chic. & R. I.	110
250 do	48½	400 do s30	109¾
200 do	48⅜	100 do	109⅞
200 do	48¼	100 do ......2d call	110
100 do s30	48	100 Cleve. & Tol	105
350 N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅜	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	48
100 Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	101	100 do ......2d call	48

SATURDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

There was a moderate demand for Money from the Brokers, to-day, at 5 ℘ cent., on call, and 6@8 ℘ cent. on choice paper, 60 days' to 4 months' date. There is not much disposition to sell the longer dates over 7 ℘ cent., the current figure at Bank. The price of Gold scarcely varied the entire day from 144⅝ ℘ cent. Speculation is discouraged by the long-continued steadiness in price. The actual amount taken for Customs on Friday was $918,019. To-day the amount is over half a million of dollars—making for the week close on to *four millions of dollars*. The export of Gold and Silver by the day's steamers is $217,709, making for the week $422,202, of which $305,435 was in California Gold bars.

At the Stock Exchange Government Securities were steady, while the Railway list was unsettled and prices extremely sensitive. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. Erie shares fell 87 per cent.; the other Railways quiet.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅜	94¼	N. West Pref.	61½	61½
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107½	Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 7-30s	99⅜	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97½
N. Y. Central	92½	92⅜	Cumb'land Coal	43¼	43¾
Erie	88	87	Quicksilver	49⅛	48
Hudson	110⅛	110	Mariposa	12½	12½
Reading	106⅜	106⅝	Canton	39	39¼
Mich. Southern	66⅛	66⅝	Atlantic Mail	145	145
Illinois Central	124⅛	124	American Gold	144⅝	144⅝
Pittsburgh	71⅜	71¼	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	28¼
Northwest	28	27⅞	Toledo	106⅛	105⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	120	New-York County	140
Merchants'	109	Import's' & Traders	91
Union	118	Park	140
America	133	Central National	105½
City	175	Fourth National	94
Phenix	90	Bank of N. America	100
Greenwich	140	Hanover	106
Commerce	104½	Metropolitan	116½
Ocean	87	People's	110
American Exchange	114	Grocers'	113
Pacific	155	Corn Exchange	106
Chatham	125	Continental	92
Bank of the Republic	103	St. Nicholas	95
Commonwealth	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Galena & Chi. ex	100½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M, '77	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69	101½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	105
Harlem, 1st M., 69, '72	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104
Harlem 3ds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	94
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	81
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	94½	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	75
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	79
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	77½	Mil. & St. P. Income	71
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	Marietta & C. 1st M.	82½
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	104½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87

The Progress of National Wealth.

From the Nation, Sept. 7.

The burden of a nation's debt should be judged, not so much by what it can bear at present as by its probable future of wealth and resources. The world itself is progressive; the world of trade and commerce and industrial skill in such States as Great Britain and the United States especially so. What seemed a burden of debt to the former a century ago, too great to be borne, was scarcely equal to two years' British taxation in the present day. The social and material improvement of the empire has been in a compound ratio to the multiplication of debt. The late Lord MACAULAY, in one of his powerful papers in the *Edinburgh Review*, eloquently illustrated this truth as early as 1830, and in replying to the theory of Mr. SOUTHEY of social retrogression, concluded with the pregnant question, "On what principle is it that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we expect nothing but deterioration before us?"

The fears expressed of national bankruptcy by some of the wisest heads of the eighteenth century are not more striking at this distance of time than their complete dissipation by the steady march of social and material improvement, and the stupendous energy of the English people at the beginning of the present century. Both are happily illustrated by the great reviewer. He relates that after the wars of MARLBOROUGH, closing with the treaty of Utrecht, had left a debt of £50,000,000 sterling, and £6,000,000 a year expenses, DEAN SWIFT declared the country ruined. When the seven years' war had increased the debt to £140,000,000 Junius sarcastically remarked that Lord CHATHAM had left the government a legacy of debt for which the country could not be sufficiently grateful, since it could never be repaid. And so the wise heads of all parties after the American war regarded the enlarged debt, in 1783, of £240,000,000 as a burden almost too great to be successfully grappled by statesmanship. Yet, in less than forty years (after the treaty of Vienna) the grand total had been swelled to £800,000,000 sterling, or four thousand millions of dollars, and the country has advanced and flourished under it for fifty years, to a degree that Lord MACAULAY himself could not have dreamed of in 1830. Indeed, half the wonders that he then predicted as likely to occur in material wealth and advancement before the year of grace 1930, (such, for example, as traveling almost exclusively by steam,) had actually come to pass before the author of the prediction was laid in his tomb, thirty years afterwards.

We do not start out with these examples to prove our national debt a national "blessing," for we hold no such opinion. But it would not be difficult to illustrate in a similar way the groundlessness of the fears entertained at the present time about providing the interest on our large debt, as well as about the ability of the country to pay the principal as it comes to maturity in the next twenty or forty years. We may without outraging probability look for a far greater rate of progress here in all that relates to trade, both foreign and domestic; to manufactures; to gold and silver mining; to the multiplication of private fortunes, the magnitude of incomes, the growth of population, and the distribution of taxes and imposts; and not least in importance, in the proportion of the last to the civil expenses of the government, including the charge of the public debt.

When the United States, as a constitutional government, was founded in 1789, our population was 3,443,070; our Revolutionary public debt, $75,463,476; the foreign trade of the country, in exports and imports, $43,205,150. On emerging from the second war with Great Britain in 1815-'16, our public debt, which had been previously reduced to $45,209,738, had increased to $127,334,934. In fifteen years thereafter the whole of this sum had been paid off, or provided to be paid on the presentation of the United States stock then held in Europe. Our foreign trade in 1830 had reached $143,726,438; population, 12,866,020. Such was our first experience with public debt. The popular ideas of the burden of debt in 1816 in this country were much the same as DEAN SWIFT'S notion of the British debt almost a century before. It was felt to be a large undertaking for a people numbering about 7,500,000. But statesmanship did not hesitate to grapple it. The tariff was revised under the lead of Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. CLAY; a national currency was established through the Bank of the United States, internal taxes levied, and a complete American system adopted for paying off the public debt, and economizing the civil expenses of the government. The main object was accomplished, as we have remarked, in fifteen years. It is a significant fact that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, one of the purest and ablest Presidents of the revolutionary stock, was beaten on his second nomination, partly because he spent thirteen millions ($13,062,316) in 1828 to conduct the civil expenses of the government, and partly for the bare suspicion that he had brought part of this *enormous* Federal patronage to bear on the freedom of elections!

After the defeat of Mr. ADAMS, the expenses of the government were rapidly doubled by his successors, Gen. JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN, and quadrupled at a later period by Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN. The last year of Mr. PIERCE cost, for the civil administration alone, over sixty millions, ($60,924,037,) which fact was scarcely noted in the canvass of 1856, so greatly had the popular ideas of economy changed in less than thirty years, when another President of the same politics, Mr. BUCHANAN, was elected, who in turn spent $60,333,836 in the closing year of his administration without attracting notice on the score of extravagance. The foreign trade of the country had increased from $143,726,428 in 1830 to $762,286,237 in 1860; population from 12,866,020 to 31,620,000.

Another striking illustration of the progression of figures and the change of popular ideas thereon, is found in the relations of the cotton trade to our foreign commerce. The exports of this staple advanced from $20,157,484 in 1821 to $191,806,555 in 1860. They constituted nearly one-half the whole export trade of the year before the rebellion. During the greater part of this forty years' rapid progress in the cotton interest, the popular belief was that the country would be absolutely bankrupted without it; that this immense product of slave-labor could not be dispensed with except at the price of our entire commerce; and that no political concession to the slave oligarchy or cotton-planting interest of the South could be too great to save the Union from disintegration and our material interests from ruin. This error was common at the North. It became an infatuation, as well as fallacy, at the South. It was soon exploded in the loyal States; it proved fatal only to the States in insurrection. In less than two years after the troubles began, the North had learned to do without Southern cotton. In four years it was scarcely missed from our list of exports. In two years, and before the value of our currency had changed, the great Northwestern and Middle States had trebled their exports of bread and provisions, from $45,271,850 in June 30, 1860, to $119,338,785 in June 30, 1862, and, adapting themselves to the altered state of things, they had diminished the consumption of foreign merchandise to $6 88 per caput from $10 15 ℘ caput North and South before the war.

But this is but a brief episode in the history of the American cotton trade. The experience of the war only proves that our loyal people can do without it; not that its importance to the commerce of the country has been overlooked. It now takes a fresh start in its career of usefulness on the enduring basis of free labor. And the young merchant is now living who will witness a product of ten, if not twelve millions—a domestic consumption of three or five millions, and an export to foreign States of seven or eight millions bales.

What is true of the relation of the cotton-planting and cotton-producing wealth of the South to the maintenance of the public credit, is equally true of the products of farm labor in the West, and of the Pacific States in gold and silver mining. Each interest is destined to produce an annual surplus for export, the extent of which will more than authorize the consumption of $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 in value of imported goods, provided always our own skilled labor shall not render such a movement uncalled for. The question, so far as excise and impost taxes are concerned, is one of policy rather than ability. The adequate revenue can be had in either way. The charge of interest on the public debt, and the sinking fund for the payment of the principal, are within the easy control of the government in any event. The time is not far distant when the payment of $150,000,000 annual interest on $3,000,000,000 of debt, and the application of $100,000,000 yearly to the liquidation of the principal, will be deemed not only a practicable, but extremely easy achievement. The maximum of the debt has been, or is about to be, reached, as in England soon after the Treaty of Vienna. Our ability to pay the accruing interest, and our means, including the growth of private incomes, to liquidate the principal, are, so to speak, but in their infancy. These means will not be wasted or diverted. Our people will never dream of repudiation, but are not the less restive under public debt. They want to be rid of the burden rather than keep it stationary, or perpetuate it to succeeding generations. And herein we differ from the English people. They have been raising and paying from £60,000,000 to £70,000,000 sterling, or $300,000,000 or $350,000,000 yearly for the support of the civil expenses of their government, and the interest charged upon their public debt, for a score of years or more. Their imposts, though reduced since the era of free trade, are still equal to $115,000,000 or $120,000,000 of our money. These about support the interest on the funded debt. They raise little or nothing in liquidation of the principal. Their Chancellors of Exchequer study to adjust both customs and excise to the exact wants of the civil service and the interest on the public debt. The sinking fund, projected by the younger PITT, has been lost sight of. Their statesmen of the present day, to all appearances, really accept the public debt as a national blessing, and whenever the Chancellor's budget happens to produce a few millions in excess, his next step is to take something off the tax upon tea or abate something on the income tax or sugar duties. He has no thought of the principal of the great debt of the nation. The example, we venture to predict, will not be copied by our own statesmen or tolerated by our people. It is not desirable that it should be.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is settled at last. A British army officer, Capt. W. A. BAKER, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, has settled an often-disputed date—the year in which the world will come to an end. In a work just published in England, entitled "The Day and the Hour; or, Notes on Prophecy: a Sketch of the Future, extracted from the Bible," he imparts a considerable amount of information. The day of judgment, he tells us, is fixed for Sept. 20, 1878; the hour, sunset; the Translation of the Saints having previously taken place, at 1 o'clock in the morning on the 25th of January, 1875. He says: "The last twelve hundred and sixty days of this life will be the most miserable that the world has ever seen. Previous to their commencement there will be war in heaven, Michael and his angels fighting against the Dragon and his angels, who will be driven down into the earth, when a loud voice exclaims, 'Woe to the inhabitants of the earth and the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time.' Then will the Dragon give his power and his seat and great authority to Antichrist, who will open his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme His name and His tabernacle, and them that dwell in Heaven; he will make war upon the saints and overcome them, and all they that dwel upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the Book of Life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."

The Grand Jury for the District of Philadelphia, which held its first sitting on Aug. 21, concluded its labors on Tuesday, and was formally discharged by Judge CADWALLADER. In a presentment to His Honor, the Grand Jury stated that they had found forty-one true bills of indictment out of forty-three placed before them by United States District-Attorney GILPIN; that this large number of indictments indicated a great increase of crime; that the offences charged in these bills were extensive frauds, by the forgery of recruiting muster-lists for the army, theft and fraud in the navy-yard, and numerous instances of counterfeiting and passing forged United States Treasury notes and postal currency. The Grand Jury expressed their satisfaction with the strong efforts made by the United States legal authorities to repress and punish these flagrant crimes, and particularly complimented the District-Attorney (Hon. CHARLES GILPIN) for the zeal and ability which he had manifested therein. The Grand Jury reported, as the result of their visit to the Eastern Penitentiary, wherein convicted United States prisoners are confined, their strong approbation of the almost paternal administration, at once firm and kind, of that well-regulated prison.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM has recalled his order opposing Gov. SHARKEY'S call for militia. Gov. SHARKEY is out in a letter embodying that portion of the President's proclamation which sustains the Governor in the case of Gov. SHARKEY and Gen. SLOCUM. The President's views have already appeared. Another dispatch from Jackson, dated on Wednesday, says that "troops are arriving here, preparatory to the evacuation of the State. The people rejoice at the idea of a restoration of civil authority. The Marine Barracks at the foot of the hill, near Vicksburgh, were burned Tuesday night. The colored population publicly voted to assist each other to maintain schools."

We have in Mexican papers the particulars of the capture of a town called variously Dongolica, Songolica, Souzalica, Zonzolica, Zongolica, and Zougalica, —the reader can choose whichever name may suit him, —by the Maximilianic forces. On the approach of the imperial troops, the citizens left the place, and the Juarist forces, two hundred strong, retired to the fort. An armistice of twenty-four hours was agreed upon, which, it is alleged, the garrison broke, by sallying forth before its expiration. They were met and beaten by an imperialist column. The town was occupied, the citizens returned, and the municipal authorities took the oath of allegiance to the empire.

The San Salvador papers of the 17th of August contain full accounts of the celebration of the Feast of San Salvador, the national religious holiday of the republic. A report has been made to the government, showing that though fifteen thousand persons participated in the festivities, there is not the slightest accident to record. The feature of the day was a procession, in which was a representation of the Transfiguration, on an immense vehicle, which passed through the streets of the capital. In the evening there were private and a public balls, but the rain prevented an expected illumination.

Newspapers from Mexico to the 18th ult. are received. They give glowing accounts of the *fête* Napoleon celebrated throughout the nation on the 15th. The French residents adorned and illuminated their houses; the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the court attended a religious ceremony at the cathedral, and the troops were reviewed by Marshal BAZAINE. At Chapultepec there was an imperial banquet, at which MAXIMILIAN proposed the toast, "To the health of NAPOLEON I" Marshal BAZAINE responding.

It is said that the means can be commanded to construct at once the railroad from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Superior City, on Lake Superior, which will increase the trade of the lakes to the East via Detroit, and divert much trade that has hitherto gone down the Mississippi River and through Chicago. This new road to Superior City will connect with a system of roads traversing the principal portions of Minnesota, and even reaching the Red River country.

FREDERICK TURNER and WILLIAM WIGLEY were killed by the mephitic vapors of a well which they were trying to improve, near Monticello, N. Y., on Tuesday last. WIGLEY was just home from the army, where he had done noble service. From the account before us we judge that the neighbors were a little too cautious in their efforts to rescue these men—in fact, they do not seem to have made any real effort at all. But they came out strong at the funeral.

At the auction sale of government vessels at Boston on Friday, the wooden screw-steamer *New-London* was purchased by Mr. W. COMSTOCK, for $9,000; the screw-steamer *Albatros* was purchased by CHARLES P. STICKNEY, for $19,800; the schooner *John Griffith* was purchased by C. FOSTER, for $10,500. The steamers *Wilderness*, *Penguin* and *Emma*, and the bark *Midnight*, were withdrawn, the bids not coming near the appraisal of the vessels.

The Fort Smith *New Era* of the 26th ult. says: "It was only in our last issue, that we reported the fine old post of Fort Washita burned by rebel Indians. We have to add to the list this week Fort Arbuckle, which has also been destroyed lately by the same rebellious red-skins. Fort Arbuckle is, or was situated about two hundred miles west of this place, in a beautiful, healthy and fertile country.

In the WIRZ trial, yesterday, Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER, formerly in the rebel service, who made an inspection of the Andersonville prison, testified to the indifference of Gen. WINDER as to the comfort and health of the prisoners; WINDER said to him, it would be better to let one-half of the prisoners die, so that they could take care of the remainder. WINDER was afterward promoted.

The Lowell manufacturers are increasing their production of goods as fast as they can obtain a supply of operatives, for whom messengers have in some instances been sent throughout New-England and to distant parts of Canada. New beginners are coming into the city in considerable numbers. The number of operatives now employed is 8,807, while in 1861 it was 12,044.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has issued an elaborate decree, regulating his diplomatic corps. He reserves to himself the right of appointing and dismissing all his representatives to foreign nations. Ambassadors will receive a salary of $12,000; Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, $10,000; and Resident Ministers, $8,000.

A letter from Jackson, Miss., says that from the 12th to the 20th of June there were 6,075 rations issued to white persons and 1,260 to colored persons. The writer says: "It must be taken into the account also that in this county there are at least two negroes to every white. And the above is not an isolated example. All over the State the same holds true."

JOHN P. REED, Jr., indicted for the alleged murder of JACOB CROUNSE, at Bedford, Penn., has been released on bail. REED'S counsel were ready and anxious to go to trial, but the prosecution refused to do so and obtained a postponement. Some men got REED arrested for treason, on the oath of a brother of CROUNSE, and carried to Pittsburgh.

A fire yesterday morning, in Worcester, Mass., destroyed the planing mills of ISRAEL N. KREBS & Co., corner Union and Exchange streets. Also two brick tenement-houses and four frame buildings. Twelve or fifteen families are rendered homeless. Loss estimated at $30,000.

The editor of the Syracuse *Journal* says: "In a letter to a gentleman of this city, received to-day (Saturday) and dated Vicksburgh, Aug. 27, Major-Gen. SLOCUM writes: 'If it becomes necessary, you can say in my behalf, that I will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for civil office this Fall.'"

A dispatch from Charleston of the 5th inst., says that the election on that day for delegates to the State Convention (for reconstruction) was very quiet. A ticket got up by a combination of old politicians, and headed by Mayor MACBETH, received nearly all the votes. The delegates are mostly conservatives.

The First Assembly District Convention of Suffolk County met at Riverhead, N. Y., on Tuesday, and elected Hon WM. R. GLEASON, of Sag Harbor; BENJAMIN R. SKINNER, of Greenport, and JOSEPH T. TILDEN, of Riverhead, delegates to the Union State Convention.

Gen. GILMORE and Gen. MEADE were at Columbia, S. C., last week in consultation with Gov. PERRY, of that State. It is understood that arrangements were made to have the civil officers of the State immediately resume their functions.

Mr. WILLIAM S. JONES, who accidentally fell through an open hatch in the envelope manufactory on the fourth floor of No. 134 William-street, on Friday afternoon, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

A disease called hog-diphtheria is rapidly killing out the hogs in Fairfax and adjoining counties. The animal appears well one morning; during the day its neck swells, and by the next morning it is dead. No cure has been discovered.

The *Soldiers' Friend*, for September, contains an engraving of writing done by a soldier who has lost both hands, and who writes with a wooden hand. It is a marvelous illustration of the rare skill with which these artificial limbs are made.

J. P. BARTHALOW'S agricultural warehouse, implements, manures, &c., near Seventh-street and the canal, in Washington, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss about $15,000. The property was insured.

Such has, of late, been the dearth of provisions in Virginia, and so limited the quantity now on hand, that any diminution in the amount at present maturing, is looked upon with fearful anticipation.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: "A story which has appeared in some of the New-York papers concerning the late Dr. KANE, is pronounced, by his family and friends in this city, a canard.

The papers throughout the Middle and New-England States are complaining of the protracted drouth that prevails, stating that the crops are suffering and the health of the people imperiled.

HORATIO N. MOORE, engineer of the steamer *Mary Molleson*, which blew up a day or two ago, has since died, thus making the third victim of that catastrophe.

Two women, named Fox, were drowned at Sandy Hill, New-York, last Friday night, while bathing. One of them was a widow, and left three children to mourn her loss.

Throughout Illinois the prevalent and pressing demand at the present time is for laborers of all classes, and at such remuneration as leaves few voluntarily idle.

A man named WATKINS shot a Lieutenant, who was in command of the guard at Bermuda Hundred, last Monday. WATKINS was arrested. He is from LEE'S army.

The tannery of M. B. MORSE, of Woodbourne, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss in leather alone was equal to $25,000.

Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, has directed an election for members of Congress on the 9th of October. There are three districts in the State.

The bark *Sunshine*, laden with French tobacco, from Richmond, sailed from Fortress Monroe for Bordeaux on Thursday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. AUGUSTUS F. DOW, a widely known and highly esteemed merchant of this city, died of bilious fever on Thursday last, Sept. 7, in Fayetteville, Onondago County, N. Y., in the fifty-second year of his age. Mr. DOW was a native of Connecticut and started in mercantile life in Hartford. About twenty years' ago he removed to this city. During the past twelve years he has been at the head of the Wall-street commission house of DOW, YOUNG & Co. He had been an active member of the Republican party from its organization. He was nominated for Congress, in the Sixth District in this city, in 1858, but retired in favor of Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS. He was an ardent friend of the public school system of the city, and served as a School Commissioner in the Ninth Ward for one or two terms. In commercial circles he was a very popular man, winning the good opinion of all with whom he came in contact, by his industry and uprightness in business affairs. Socially he stood high, as a man of fine talents and generous nature. The funeral will take place from his late residence at Peekskill, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 1 P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Thirty-eighth street at 11 A. M.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-street Police-station, over the bodies of WILLARD WATSON, of Third-avenue, and JOHN BITTNER, of Dutch-street, the persons who were killed, on Friday afternoon, by the explosion of a boiler on the fourth floor of No. 52 Stone-street. The testimony of Capt. BOWEN G. LORD, of the Metropolitan Police Sanitary force, and Messrs. Francis L. Holbrook, John Christian Bittner, Joseph E. Coffee, Jr., Patrick Morrison, Francis W. Bacon, Samuel Crawford, Michael C. Cunningham, Patrick Toby, James Morrissey and Dr. John Beach was taken, and the case was given to the jury, who rendered a verdict that the "deceased came to their death by injuries from an accidental explosion of the steam-boiler at No. 52 Stone-street, on the 8th day of September, 1865."

Charges against City Inpector BOOLE have been laid before Gov. FENTON by Mr. EDMUND M. PLUM. Mr. PLUM accuses Mr. BOOLE of wilfully wasting and illegally disposing of a large amount of public money; of preventing the street-cleaning contract from being giving to the lowest bidder; of misrepresenting in his official reports facts in relation to the operations of his department; of assenting to the sale of offices in his department; of being utterly incompetent for the performance of the duties of his office, inasmuch as he is unable to read the letters received or to write replies thereto, and of employing persons in sinecure positions. No date has yet been fixed for a hearing of the case.

On Thursday last, Mr. EDWARD SMITH, an employe of the Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company, was kicked in the pit of the stomach while grooming a horse in the company's stables. He was taken to his abode, at No. 231 West Thirty-fifth-street, and a physician attended him; but his injuries proved mortal, and he died yesterday morning.

On Monday night, THOMAS KENNEDY, of No. 10 Jefferson-street, and JOHN DOYLE, of No. 4 Birmingham-street, hackman, quarreled in Chatham-square about a whip, and resorting at length to blows, KENNEDY, who was under the influence of liquor, drew a dirk-knife and stabbed DOYLE in the left side, inflicting a severe wound. Policeman THOMAS O'SHEA took DOYLE to the New-York Hospital, and KENNEDY, who attempted to escape on his hack, was apprehended and taken to the Oak-street Police-station.

Yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN MILLER, of Williamsburgh, died suddenly while in a rear yard at No. 192 South-street. The police took the body to the Oak-street Police-station, and after a post mortem examination by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., a jury rendered a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart."

The complaint against EDWARD B. KETCHUM, as made before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, was dismissed yesterday, in compliance with the request of District-Attorney HALL, the reason being that other and different charges have been preferred in the Court of General Sessions.

The Resumption of Specie Payment—Obstacles in the Way.

We yield to none in our desire that the dollar shall be what it purports to be, and not an uncertain measure of value, its worth depending on the caprices of the Gold Room. But with all the importance of reform, let us look at the difficulties to be encountered before it can become an accomplished fact.

The revenue of the General Government is directly dependent on the prosperity of the American people; and this prosperity may be said to depend, in no small degree, on the abundance of money in circulation. While the currency of any country is *expanding* in amount, commerce and manufactures are active, their prosperity reacting on agriculture and labor everywhere. On the other hand, with currency contraction, there follow the opposite effects, namely: the prospect of lower prices, an unwillingness to give orders, whether to manufacturers or merchants, except to supply immediate and pressing wants. Speculators who had been operating for a rise on borrowed capital are forced to realize when their notes fall due, and markets at once begin to fall. Labor also sympathizes with the general movement downward, and is obliged to accept a low rate of remuneration, with the compensating advantage, however, that, if its income be nominally less, its outlays are correspondingly reduced.

It is while *the processes* of expansion and contraction are going on, and for a short time afterward, that the effects noticed above take place. Ultimately the public at large would be in no way benefited by any imaginable increase to the amount of money in circulation. If it were possible to add a thousand millions to the specie currency of the country, and retain it in circulation here, nobody would be a gainer, outside of the debtor class; and they would reap advantages only at the expense of creditors as a class. The value of gold and silver would depreciate in proportion to the volume of the new currency to the old; in other words, the prices of commodities would rise. In like manner, if the circulating medium of *the world* were largely reduced in volume, after the contracting process had stopped nobody would be a loser except the debtor class, while the creditors would reap like advantages. The article which now costs a dollar would then cost 50, 25 or 10 cents, according to the extent of contraction.

Now, if it were possible for the government to fund all its legal-tender notes at once, or replace them as fast as they came in with gold and silver, (the latter is impossible, except to a very small extent,) the consequence would be that local banks could not afford their wonted accommodation to customers. They would not have the means of redemption which they now possess in government notes. Where loans had amounted to a million, they would diminish to one-half or one-third of that amount, in the wholesome dread of inability to redeem their paper afloat. An alarm would arise, pretty certain to become a general panic, accompanied by a scramble for whatever assistance the banks could afford. Merchandise would be slaughtered; factories would for the time stand still; labor, hat-in-hand, would beg employment and be unable to find it. Not only so, but importations would soon feel the shock, and the custom-house fail to pour into the treasury the ample sums it has lately been contributing. Internal revenue would also fall off in all its departments, so that where there is now a plethora of means, there would be torturing of brains on the part of secretaries to merely make ends meet. Not until some time after the contracting process had come to a stop would this reverse, with all its painful accompaniments, terminate.

This is not the sole danger to be taken into account. The public credit is, if possible, still more sensitive to the general condition of business. Not only are there batches of certificates yet to be redeemed, but hundreds of millions of seven-thirty bonds and other evidences of indebtedness come to maturity during the next three years. It is highly important to substitute for these bonds bearing a low rate of interest and running over a long period. But if the volume of currency be largely reduced and business be paralyzed, whence are to come *the means* for taking up the new loans, as fast as the existing ones come to maturity? With industry stagnant, and everybody growling about mismanagement, every newspaper having its hundred modes of relief persistently dinned into the government ear, will our own people readily step forward in sufficient numbers? And if they hang back, will foreigners, with a diminishing revenue, come to the rescue on advantageous conditions to us?

And if it be alleged that the process of contraction should not take place in a month or a year, but be spread over a whole decade perhaps, is there not danger that by prolonging our sufferings the evil will be intensified rather than alleviated? In any event, is there not reason to dread the cruel necessity which compels us to drink "this cup" of suffering?

And yet we believe fully in contracting the currency so that it shall come back to the specie standard. Further, we believe that the longer this reform is delayed the more suffering in the aggregate it will occasion. After the nominal and the real measures of value shall have been equalized, our prosperity will return and become permanent. There will be no dread apprehensions about a break-down happening before the next lunar revolution, through disorder in the currency. And who knows but that even the courageous step of retiring our confessedly redundant circulation may infuse so much faith and hope into the breasts of both our own people and intelligent foreigners, that the anticipated suffering will be greatly mitigated? At any rate, we have felt it our duty to present both sides of the picture to our readers, so that none can say they were not timeously warned of the consequences that might possibly ensue.

The Regeneration of Law.

There is a rough justice to be found even among savages; it cannot be dignified with the name of law, in the full sense of the word, but may merit the title bestowed upon it by EDMUND BURKE, "the liberty of will." By it the savage, standing promptly forward in his own defence, by force or stratagem protects his property and his personal rights. By it the stronger or craftier man, and the braver or more politic tribe, succeed in oppressing, subjugating or destroying those families or races which surround them. It is a development of power which would naturally be acquired by those who study the habits and practices of perhaps the larger portion of the animal creation. The African is not to be ruthlessly condemned because he sometimes follows and emulates the ferocity of the lion in his dealings with mankind, nor the pliant and feeble Asiatic, who, often in his own defence, copies and improves upon the cunning and malignity of the cobra of the jungles of the Ganges.

But we, who contemplate animal life from a higher standpoint, and have far larger opportunities for collation and comparison, have no such warrant for submitting to the arbitration of cunning or of force. We know, as a general rule, that the largest, most powerful and noblest members of the brute creation are generally peaceful and inoffensive. The whale, the elephant, the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros do not depend, for their existence, on the destruction of their neighbors. If they are armed, it is solely for the purpose of self-defence. The flesh-eaters, who carry weapons of offence, are usually animals of lower instincts, incapable of association, and of an inferior grade; while the most fatally destructive powers are mainly bestowed upon insects, or reptiles, especially accursed and preëminently loathsome to humanity.

Thus even in the order of the brute creation arguments may be found for the rejection of the doctrine of the "liberty of will." But when the natural rights of individuals were suspended, and cunning or force rejected by men rising into civilization, it was necessary that another order should supply the void, capable of rectifying the social wrongs of humanity. This was created by merging the power of the individual in the collective force of the community. The righteous edicts obtained from this source are laws. Those we possess are the results of ages of civilization. The patriarchal, or despotic form of government which is supposed to have obtained in Babylon, Assyria, and earlier Egypt did not originate law. The unauthorized, or unsanctioned decrees of a ruler are not laws. With the exception of the Mosaic code, long confined to the Holy Land, the compacts of LYCURGUS were the first rules worthy of the name of laws which obtained for any considerable length of time. These allowed slavery, but compelled the master to work and fare harder than his slave. They established iron money, and produced iron men, and lasted five centuries. These might justly be termed servile laws. The Roman advanced upon this form of government and ameliorated it. He went through the world measuring everything with his sword, and required all he met to submit to and acknowledge his power. In the cottage and the palace, at home and abroad, he subjected individuals, empires and races, and compelled all to obey his military rule. To it he himself also yielded a ready and a willing obedience. It was the second form of law, and a great advance upon that of the Grecian.

Of the nations into which the great Roman Empire has been divided, the most stable has been that of Great Britain. Like her people, which has been formed by admixtures of many tribes, and like her religions, which strike every note of the celestial gamut from catholicism to paganism, her system of laws is a mosaic of Saxon institutes and Norman legislation, upon a groundwork of later Roman jurisprudence. Still it is a great improvement upon the military law of the Roman, and merits the title of civil or social law. In it Great Britain does not claim that all men should stand equal before justice, for in her most sacred State papers she classifies mankind, and provides separate courts for the trial of her people, according to the rank of the applicants. To the public, the wig, the gown, the cap and the paraphernalia, has, until very lately, been of more importance than justice herself. But the age of solemn shams is passing away. Already grave changes have taken place, and in some of her Inns of Court where young aspirants for legal fame were, thirty years ago, counted by hundreds, they may now be reckoned by tens. It is asserted that Sir ROBERT PEEL, the statesman who organized her present police, and successfully regulated her financial and commercial officers, intended to have also regenerated her system of laws. But since his untimely death there has been no man with political power sufficient to warrant the undertaking of such a herculean task. Still the British public is constantly demanding legal reforms. But the barnacles on the ship of the law are the accumulations of centuries, and it may well be questioned if they can be removed without the destruction of the vessel. But, it is manifest that we are destined, at no distant date, to remodel this system, and to us is reserved the honor of originating a method of obtaining and awarding sure, speedy, and cheap justice in all cases. Our statesmen and legislators will do well to strive for the crown of glory that surely awaits the regenerator of our laws, remembering the words of the modern SEMIRAMIS, who turned mournfully from a hundred victories and said, "I shall go down to posterity with my Code Napoleon in my hand."

NEW-YORK AND HER RIVALS.—We have always tried to mitigate the jealousy of New-York and the envy of her greatness, which are entertained by other cities that consider themselves our rivals, such as Philadelphia and Boston. We see no reason why they should be jealous of us. The opportunities of greatness are before each of them. We do nothing to prevent their achieving it. It is unlikely that any one of them will ever supplant us as the great financial and commercial centre of the continent. But there are other matters in which they can surpass us if they will be wise, and take advantage of their chances. Mr. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, thus spoke on the subject at a meeting in that city last week:

"Without intending any ungenerous rivalry of other cities, Philadelphia, gentlemen, aspires to be the *manufacturing centre* of the Union. Entertaining no jealousies of the grandeur of New-York, or the elegancies of Boston, which, on the contrary, she recognizes with pride and pleasure, and rejoicing in the dawning glories of the splendid capitals already rising by the lakes and rivers of the mighty West, she believes that, geographically, topographically and socially, this is indicated as her special destiny, and that in its final consummation she must become, in the numbers of her population, and their individual as well as aggregate means of prosperity, enjoyment and happiness, foremost among her sisters of the American continent. Philadelphia possesses advantages elsewhere unapproached; with climatic conditions eminently favorable to animal existence, all the materials for the construction of a great city lie immediately beneath or adjacent to the soil on which she stands; she is surrounded on all sides with agricultural regions of illimitable extent and inexhaustible fertility; her communications with all points, North and South, and East and West, are direct and easy, both by water and railway; her wealth, instead of being concentrated in the hands of a few, is widely diffused among all classes of producers; her workingmen are distinguished for their skill, their intelligence, their diligence and their well-ordered lives; and, beside these agencies of progress, she has coal and iron more convenient, and wool and cotton, and all the principal staples of production not less convenient than any other city, not alone of this country, but of the world."

Reconstruction in Eastern Virginia.

There is a community whose peaceful lives, passed as they are along the coasts of Virginia, have been spared the terrors and suffering of our four years' war. While the whole continent has been rocked by the storms of battle, this race have suffered no anxieties, have been free from the ravages of the raider, nay, have prospered amidst the adversities of others. A quiet race, without thought or care. The delight of those among whose society they happened to fall, they have never been ambitious. Holding places of honor at rich men's posts, vanity and vexation of spirit have never been their unhappy lot. The cherished companions of politicians they have, oh wisdom rare! been dumb as—themselves. But alas for them now that the temple of Janus is shut, for they will be opened once more. Their days of peace are over that others may be content. Henceforth they are at war—war with the knife. Their country will be invaded, and made desolate, and all the sentiment of which they are capable—and does not lyric history record the story of one of them who was in love—will receive new illustrations as the spectacle of mere shells, once their happy homes, tell the story of their going down.

Let us be serious—the subject is so. If possible let us be calm—"calm as coffins," though that is well nigh beyond our strength. For there is, as the Spanish say, reason in the roasting of chestnuts, and no less is there a moral in the reconstruction of the oyster trade in Virginia. We all know how the war has interfered with trade, to the attenuation of pickles, fries and stews. The soldier boys have, it is true—those of them who became neighbors of the fishermen—been with good oysters lined. But here, North, we have too often, balancing dollar against delight, allowed discretion to take the part of hungry valor. Now the oyster fishers are great politicians, of a certain kind. They may even be loyal—at any rate they want peace. And what do they do? One might surmise that they are chewing their oaths of allegiance as thirsty soldiers do bullets, and snapping at the hand held out to them with friendship and sincerity. One may fancy them, having skedaddled before the powers that be, lurking round the corners of the future waiting for another chance of garotting Uncle Sam. But fact has no patience with fancy, and a surmise fades before the sun of truth. And the fact is that the oystermen of Virginia want first of all to get their living, and as Live and Let Live is preëminently their motto, they intend to catch shell fish. Verily these are wise men out of Gotham!

We wonder whether this little fable—no, not fable, for the oystermen having appealed to Gov. PEIRPOINT to protect their trade, are told that it shall be protected—we say, we wonder whether this little fable has not a moral worthy the attention of some people we hear of. There is a kind of politics which consists in taking care of number one. Is not that the kind likely to be most useful to the South generally? RICHTER speaks of the astounding revelation which occurred to him when he discovered, as he said, that "I am a me!" Cannot our friends South try to realize the same idea, and also the collateral truth that "me" must eat, drink, be clothed, and if possible merry? We think they will do well to try, and to that end we have placed before them the platform of the Virginia oystermen, whose chief plank is—attend to your business.

Personal.

—The statement of a Washington paper that Major-Gen. HOOKER is to be married on the 12th inst. is incorrect. His engagement for that day is to attend the New-York State Fair at Utica. The newspaper gossips are no more authorized to fix the General's wedding-day than they are to estimate the income of the lady who accepts his hand—both of which have been rudely done to the annoyance of the parties most interested.

—Mr. J. B. HEWITT, one of the party of English journalists and capitalists who started for the West on Thursday by the Erie Railway, is commercial editor of the London *Morning Star*. No English journal has defended our cause during the war more faithfully or more ably than the *Star* has done, and a cordial welcome should everywhere be extended to its representative, who in his own special province has been uniformly a staunch defender of the public credit of this country.

☞Mr. BANGS, actor, is informed that the Washington correspondent of the TIMES has no objections to his making a living in any honest manner, nor does he doubt that Mr. BANGS will keep the oath of allegiance he has taken, just as religiously, at least, as he kept his first faith. Our correspondent's criticism was not upon Mr. BANGS, his manner of getting a living, nor anything that he did; but upon the insult offered to the loyal portion of the audience by Mr. BANGS' friends, a disloyal element which expressed its sympathy with the actor's rebellious career by being present in force, cheering his appearance in an offensive manner, and even threatening those who sought to discountenance this remarkable proceeding. It is for Mr. GROVER to say if he can afford such things. His actors will undoubtedly be tolerated and appreciated without going into their past history; but special occasions, with lots of free tickets, to a rejuvenated oath-taker's first appearance, with enthusiasm manufactured to order, will not pay Mr. GROVER, in the estimation of loyal people. The scene in question was the most lively local sensation which has lately occurred in Washington, but the powerful dead-head system in vogue there keeps the journals mum.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA. Showing Where Petroleum is Found; How it is Obtained, and at what Cost; with Hints for Whom it may Concern. By WILLIAM WRIGHT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1865.

A new book on the newest of themes. Our petroleum literature is not very voluminous, and still less valuable. We do not call to mind any recent publication of real value on the subject, except the articles of Prof. EVANS, of Marietta, and the crude jumble of "Derrick and Drill." We are not speaking of foreign productions, or we should necessarily include the speculations of STERRY HUNT, and the careful chemical examinations of certain Swiss and German savans. At all events, petroleum in its glory, enthroned in Venango County, monarch of markets and exchanges, mystery of mysteries, has waited for a historian. Yes, and still waits; for Mr. WRIGHT'S book, while incomparably the best that has appeared, does not pretend to do full justice to its vast subject. The coming book cannot yet be written, because the time is not ripe.

The universal and absolute obstacle to proper comprehension of this subject in any single aspect, has been the lack of facts upon which to generalize. The sources of information open to the public have been scanty, and poisoned at that. Exaggerated or lying reports of stock companies, boastful travelers' tales, the chuckling reminiscences of adventurers who had "struck ile," and the despairing pessimism of those who hand't; these have furnished fools with material for folly, and wise men have shown their wisdom by their silence. It is creditable to our men of science that they have theorized so little upon such dubious data.

It is evident that what we want is facts. The man for the hour is the keen, impartial, incorruptible observer. This work fell into good hands when Mr. WRIGHT took hold of it. Being somewhat qualified to judge, we unhesitatingly pronounce this book the most valuable collection of facts now before the public on this subject. This constitutes its peculiar excellence. The author, a correspondent of the TIMES, is evidently more than a "sensation" writer—or, at all events, he has treated us in this connection to a new sensation—the unvarnished truth. Of course, he must indulge in a little theory—geological and otherwise; and his theory is less absurd than many more pretentious ones; but it is only when the scientific deduction lies near the fact, that his conclusions are to be accepted. In fact, we gather from the perusal of this book, that Mr. WRIGHT is not a geologist. He is merely an intelligent reading and seeing man, and his success in the rôle of a philosopher, though not complete, is enough to shame too many bungling and arrogant "adepts."

The initial chapters of the book treat of the physical and geological features of the country, its appearance, climate, and characteristic population. The facts of note brought out are:

1. The rugged surface of Venango County is not connected in any way with geological disturbances.

2. There are no "faults" or dislocations to be observed in the strata.

3. The coal formation and the oil-bearing rocks of this section are geologically separated by great distances.

4. Marine fossils of animals and plants are found in the oil-rocks.

Each of these facts, in the condensed statement of which we may have done the author some injustice, is an Ithuriel's spear to some absurdity, masquerading as a scientific theory. The jargon about "upheavals," "anticlinals," "convulsions of Nature," and "volcanic action," which has supplied the place of information in a thousand pamphlet reports, is exposed at the touch of the first two; still more plausible card-houses of hypothesis as to the origin of petroleum, fall down at the gentle collision of No. 3; and No. 4 is a valuable contribution to the discussion of a question, concerning which men of genuine knowledge may fairly differ.

The description of the country and its people is very spicy and vivid. We can vouch that the following is true to the life.

"The Petrolians are nothing if not geological. Nearly every operator is ready to discourse learnedly on rocks, formations, strata, (in the singular number) shales, sand-stones, (comprising everything from limestone to conglomerate.) As in nature, so in human nature—no two agree. A. after describing 'a most remarkable phenomena,' is positive that the best wells are to be found on the east side of all runs and 'criks.' B asks you to examine 'that strata,' and concludes that prudent men should bore only on the *slopes*. C, an old gentleman, fussy and seedy-looking, avers that the country is of volcanic origin, and is ready to point out certain ren s in the hill-tops, through which Vulcan and his helpers found passages for the smoke and cinders of their forges; whence the petroleum. It would be uncharitable to surmise that either of these *savans* had a personal object in view, in the sale or leasing of land; yet stranger things have happened in Petrolia. But of all original characters, the most amusing is the ancient ploughman, woodchopper, or flat-boatman, metamorphosed into a millionaire and a scholar. "This is Sugar Crik," observed one of these newly-extemporized linguists, 'and that is a contributory to Sugar Crik; and the symptoms of ile is very premonitory!' Others are in the habit of pointing out the great benefits certain to flow from the further 'envelopment' of the country. It is clear that Dame Partington has given some valuable lessons in Western Pennsylvania; indeed, who knows but that her ladyship has 'oil on the brain?'"

The following, like all Mr. WRIGHT'S practical suggestions, is full of good sense, and well put:

"Speculation has become so rife that it extends to the uplands, which are accounted 'too valuable' (such is the slang) for agricultural purposes. The little supply of milk that reaches the valleys, and nearly all the vegetables, equally with the supply of meat and grain, come from great distances. The author believes that the best paying well this year, may be struck within eighteen inches of the surface, by drilling with a plow, reaming with a hoe, tubing with garden seeds, and pumping with manure."

The chapter on locating and sinking wells is very good, and tempts our scissors mightily; but we forbear to mar it, since we may not quote the whole, and are fain to be content with a promise to ourselves that the subject of "oil-smelling"—more classically known as the use of the divining-rod—shall at some future day receive ventilation at our hands, when Mr. WRIGHT'S remarks thereon shall not be forgotten.

Chapter IV. "Struck oil; the Law of Lawlessness," is an ingenious and interesting attempt to show that the only thing to be predicated of the phenomena of oil wells is utter irregularity and wantonness. No known hypothesis will explain the flowing wells; nothing can elucidate the failure of wells; the performances of the salt water are highly miraculous; all the principles of physics are laughed to scorn by the winter poverty and the summer abundance of the "yield;" and finally, the temperature of the Yankee well oil shows "that men who have undertaken to calculate at what distance from the surface our globe is in a liquid state, have reckoned altogether too fast."

Here the keen and reliable author is run away with by his own facts. Sure has been his eye and steady his hand hitherto, but his spirited team are too much for him at last, and "altogether too fast" is the motto for his own outstreaming coat-tail, and not for the staid and sober habits of MURCHISON and LYELL.

To take the final instance: The interior temperature of the earth, as measured at various points, is said to increase at the rate of about one degree Fahrenheit for every sixty feet. At this rate the oil, water, gas, &c., brought up from a depth of six hundred feet, should be (say) ten degrees hotter than they are on the surface. Now in many cases the oil is almost at the freezing point when coming from that depth. Nothing will explain this, we are told, but the Wrightian "Law of Lawlessness."

We are convinced that our author has never suspected the possible cause of this phenomenon, and that a hint could have set him on a course of valuable observations. The hint may be too late; but we will not withhold it. The rapid evaporation of oil (or any other liquid) just escaping from high pressure through a vent like a well-tube, is sufficient to account for even greater depression of temperature. And this eager, spasmodic evaporation (the conditions of which we cannot pause to discuss) is, we opine, an important element in the problem of the flowing well. We must be allowed to say that, so far as our observation goes, the solution of that problem, in its more prominent forms, has been given by Prof. EVANS, (in the *Merchants' Magazine*, we believe,) with clearness and force; and even he was not saying anything new, nor explaining away any very startling irregularity in Nature.

In short, Mr. WRIGHT, we don't believe in the "Law of Lawlessness;" but we would rather have it out with you in the back office some cool afternoon, than discuss it at length with pen, ink and perspiration.

The second half of this book is mainly statistical. With wonderful perseverance and care, the author

visited in person hundreds of wells, and ascertained their exact condition, which he has here recorded. It is this part of his work which will most interest and instruct the public, and disgust the speculators. We extract his

RECAPITULATION.

SECTIONS.	Wells in operation.	Total yield, barrels.	Average per day.
Watson Flats, &c.	21	362	17.1
Miller Farm	1	28	28.0
Foster & McElhenny Farms	15	523	34.9
Funk & Boyd Farms	16	648	40.5
Wash. McClintock Farms	15	345	23.0
Hyde & Egbert Farms	6	725	120.8
Storey Farms	22	855	38.8
Tarr & Blood Farms	19	411	21.6
Rynd & Wid. McC. Farms	14	147	10.5
Rouse & Buchanan Farms	17	415	24.4
H. McClintock to Oil City	16	682	42.6
Oil Creek Valley	162	5141	31.7
Cherry Run	51	1972	38.7
Pithole Creek	3	300	100.0
French and Sugar Creeks	14	50	3.6
Lower Alleghany	51	404	7.9
Upper Alleghany	31	666	21.5
Omitted	10	317	31.7
Grand totals	322	8850	27.5

The number of wells denotes, not the engines which were pumping merely, but those which were pumping oil on the days of my visit. On the Tarr and other farms, I estimate that at least fifty more were at work exhausting the water, making the active aggregate three hundred and seventy-five. This will probably be increased to five hundred before midsummer.

At this rate, the annual product of Petrolia may be set down at three million nine thousand barrels. We can very well afford to leave out of the account the odd thousands, and accept the round three millions as the amount.

But, in truth, the amount given, magnificent as it may be, is far below the grand aggregate, taking one season with another. The newly-opened and re-opened wells will do more, during this Summer, than replace those which go out of date as non-producers. Taking all these increments into consideration, I have no doubt that the actual yield of Venango is over ten thousand barrels per day, giving as a grand annual aggregate nearly three millions and a half of barrels.

This grand total does not include the production of other oil regions, which is fast becoming worthy of the attention of statisticians.

If any man, in view of these stupendous facts, would rush into oleaginous ways, let him first finish this book; for he will find, after the interesting chapter on oil-refineries, a most rare and worthy dissertation, entitled, "How strangers are taken in." The history of Peter O'Leum, the green secretary, and the fifty barrel well, will put him up to a dodge or two. Here's a piece of it:

"A big thing that, I tell you," Peter, (the swindling agent, or runner,) exclaims. "It is," dryly responds Secretary; "but I guess the yield's not over thirty-five barrels a day." The proprietor here steps forward, and observes: "You see that tank, Sir. It is ten feet deep, contains eight hundred barrels, when filled, and is now half full. (Measures.) Well, Sir, that was pumped since last Monday week, just eight days." In verification of this he calls for the engineer, who confirms all he had said, except that it lacks an hour or two of being *quite* eight days. "Well, I knew," proceeds the other, "that I had not gone beyond the truth, at any rate. She's one of the best and steadiest wells on the creek; and if I didn't want to get out of the business and go home to my family, I would never think of parting with her." What more could Mr. Incredulity himself ask than this? To the testimony of three witnesses is added ample verification by his own eye, he having timed the yield by his elegant repeater. He inquires the price, the lowest cash-down price, at which the owner is ready to sell his interest, and closes the bargain then and there.

"Which certainly seemed wondrous cheap,
And for the money quite a heap,
And every man would buy with cash and sense."

MEM. No. ONE.—If Mr. Secretary had been there three days ago, he might have learned that a purchase of fifty barrels of oil had been made from a neighbor, the same being conveyed on the sly into the tank of that "very steady well."

MEM. No. TWO.—If he had some means of guaging its contents, he might discover that seventy per cent. consists of salt water, which has settled to the bottom by virtue of its greater specific gravity. Ordinarily, this is permitted to escape by a stop-cock, inserted near the bottom; but this discharge has been stopped, to prepare for such distinguished visitors a suitable reception.

MEM. No. THREE.—"If he should remain on the ground two hours, he would be certain to find the engine breaking down, so that it could not pump another drop. By some lucky arrangement a bolt would get loose or fuel would run short, just in the nick of time, the oil having been completely exhausted from the well! Whereupon the engine would get a blessing (in disguise) from some of the men in charge of the works, accompanied by the frank declaration, that if they only got a good machine, instead of that rickety concern, they would have yielded 60 or 70 barrels a day—perhaps 100."

The admirable chapters, "Ought I to Invest in Petrolia, and How?" and "Practical Considerations," finish the book.

It is a little book, but crammed full of information and power. In the somewhat assuming words of the author's preface, "Petrolia needed a searching examination and a scathing exposure. It has got both." We do not think the scathing is as successful as the searching. But the book is all the better for that. Anybody can write exposures; but they don't scathe, except when the verdict of a jury tacks damages or State Prison to them.

A few infelicities of style mar the general vigor and good taste of this book, and a serious pen-blunder on the 18th page speaks of the "evidences of *mineral* and vegetable life in the numerous layers of sandstone," &c.

We take leave of Mr. WRIGHT for the present, and transfer his duodecimo to our choice shelf, whereon do stand our books for daily reference and firm reliance. Certainly no gentleman with a duodecimo vacancy in his library, or his coat-pocket, should pass this volume by.

II.—PRACTICAL TREATISE ON COAL OIL PETROLEUM, and other distilled oils. Second Edition. By GEO. W. GESNER, Consulting Chemist and Engineer. 8vo. New-York: BAILLIERE BROTHERS.

III.—THE OIL DISTRICTS OF CANADA, described from official and other reliable sources, with Map. 12mo. New-York: AMERICAN NEWS CO.

IV.—DERRICK AND DRILL; or, an insight into the discovery, development and present condition and future prospects of Petroleum, in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, &c.; arranged and edited from numerous sources by the author of "Ten Acres Enough." 12mo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

These works testify to the general interest felt on the subject to which, in its various aspects, they all relate. Dr. GESNER's treatise is the standard authority on the processes of distilling and refining the oil, by which it becomes available as an article of consumption. It is copiously illustrated with wood cuts of implements, &c.; the frontispiece gives a curious view of the transformation effected on natural scenery by the intrusion of the spirit of discovery. This second edition of a book that, being technical in its character, only addresses a small circle of readers, shows that it has met with the approval of good judges.

The Oil Districts of Canada is an unpretending account, apparently borne out by trustworthy evidence, of a region that, to the imagination of its inhabitants, will in time be overflowing with the golden flood that has made a world's wonder of the barren hill-sides and gullies of Central Pennsylvania. It is worthy of attention from those who are looking for virgin fields of enterprise.

Derrick and Drill is not written from personal observation, but from a collection and collation of various accounts, from newspaper correspondents and others, descriptive of the course of events in the oil-producing regions, from the first exploration to the present time. It embodies many curious facts, but, as most of its authorities are anonymous, it cannot compare, as a standard work of reference, with other individual relations of experience. The author of *Ten Acres Enough* seems to have done little more than lend his name to the book; at least we do not discern in it anything that a writer of less assured talent might not produce. The survey taken is a general one, not confined to Pennsylvania, which gives it some value. A capital map of the district round Oil City is an important feature of the volume.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—Prof. RUGGLES, of Dartmouth College, had a narrow escape at Niagara Falls recently. While walking on Goat Island with a party of ladies, one of them dropped her parasol, which slid some fifteen or twenty feet down the bank of the river. Mr. RUGGLES went down and picked it up, but on attempting to return, the bank being steep and the ground hard, lost his footing and fell down to the very brink of the precipice, which at this point is eighty or ninety feet high.

Here he caught hold of the roots of an upturned tree, the trunk of which hangs over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake violently, and it appeared on the point of falling over the precipice. The ladies shrieked and called for help, but no assistance was at hand. A movement on the part of Mr. RUGGLES, or a gust of wind, seemed sufficient to cause the tree to fall.

At this critical moment one of the ladies took off her basquine and skirt, cut them into strips, got shawls, and other articles of clothing from the rest of the party, tied them together, fastened a stone to the rope thus formed, and let it down to Mr. RUGGLES who, taking hold of it, walked slowly up the bank. It was a moment of fearful suspense. The rope was held firmly by the ladies above, but it might untie or break, and a fall of a hundred feet on the rocks below must be the inevitable result.

When Mr. RUGGLES reached terra firma, his fair rescuer, who had shown such remarkable presence of mind, fainted, and was taken home in an unconscious state.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

NORTHAMPTON.

Reminiscences of a New-England Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In this morning's issue of your valuable paper, I find a most interesting sketch of Northampton, Mass., *as it is*, which has stirred all my reminiscences of the olden time—of Northampton *as it was*, ere its verdant hill sides, its graceful elms, and hospitable homes were swept away in the track of Nature's remorseless enemy, as the march of improvement, or traffic, moves on through peaceful villages to the marts of commerce. Back to the time when no railroad wound its iron sinuosities through the meadows, and up into the very heart of this beautiful old town—when no puffing monster, with eyes of fire, disturbed the stillness of the night with its hideous clang, shrieking forth at once, a warning and defiance. Not so in those olden times. Memory calls up those old red and yellow stage coaches, gaily bedizened with painted wreaths of flowers, looming in the darkness, as they rolled, clumsily wheeled through the solitary streets at midnight, or early cock-crow; their approach heralded to their destined passengers for Boston or Hartford, by sonorous blasts of the horn made musical by the accomplished four-in-hand, ere with a prolonged *cr-a-a-ck* of the whip he reigned up to receive his freight. *Thud—thud*—and the trunks were hoisted up—with a sharp resound the stage door closed, "all right," the word, and away! Heads would pop out of windows, and inquisitive eyes follow the retreating vehicle; for, remember, everybody did not travel then, and it was something to know that Mr. A, B, or C, "went off in the stage last night."

Let me try to sketch Northampton as it was nearly half a century ago, say from 1823, and so on, up to the time when first the dire whisper of a railroad, spread consternation and dismay to the lovers of quiet and order, and gave a new impetus to Yankee enterprise.

A word for Round Hill, which is so graphically described by your correspondent "E." In 1824, and later, three houses alone stood upon that stately site, owned and occupied by three brothers—the Messrs. SHEPHARD, forming a lovely point of landscape from the vale below for the eye to rest upon, gleaming forth pure and white from their dark umbrageous back ground. Go in whatever direction you please, still you caught here and there a glimpse of those white buildings, standing each alone, and distinct, on its bed of verdure. And as the sun sank behind that wall of foliage, dancing upon the tree-tops, and peeping through the branches, and then shimmering the windows, and the tall spire of the old church in the valley below, while the shadows rested upon the dark green slopes of Round Hill—ah! there was a picture for you! Many a noble tree has been felled from that lovely spot to make room for those other more ostentatious and noble dwellings, and although Round Hill can never be aught but charming with its panorama of beautiful hills and valleys—of flourishing towns and ornate cottages dotting the slopes around—of mountain and meadow, cleft apart by the silver blade of the Connecticut, still its pristine loveliness is lost.

Here later, in 1829 or '30, perhaps a little earlier, Messrs. BANCROFT and COGGSWELL opened their celebrated school, "The Round-Hill School." Many of their pupils were from the South, and there are names which once reëchoed in sportive glee through those leafy groves, which have since been linked with Southern treason! May the mantle of a Bancroft or a Coggswell rest upon the shoulders of the gentleman who is about to reëstablish a school upon the spot made classical by the historian and the venerable librarian! He can need no better guerdon to insure success. Within those chestnut bowers were held the "Fourth of July Tea-parties," so called—the event, so to speak, of the whole year for the young men and maidens of the village—grand gatherings, too, they were, of beauty and refinement. But I forbear to dwell upon this theme, as I am aware I should have little sympathy from the modern belles and beaux. I, therefore, refer them in all simplicity to their grandmothers, while I proceed to speak most reverently of that good old man, Rev. SOLOMON WILLIAMS, who for over fifty years dispensed the bread of life to his attached parishioners, at the old church, which in 1823 was the only place of worship in the town. In 1824 the church became divided, and after that other sects were not slow in coming in. No pen can do justice to the goodness of this venerable clergyman—his true Christian piety and perfect simplicity of character. Many anecdotes are still told in proof of this last trait, and here I might enumerate several that come to my remembrance, only that I would not call forth a smile, as I pen this tribute to one of Christ's true apostles!

From the old church my thoughts naturally revert to that large old burying-ground, a little removed from the centre of the town, where,

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,"

Sleep the beloved dead. Rich is that consecrated ground with the dust of great and good men; men who made their mark ere they "lay down to pleasant dreams;" whose hospitable doors were ever thrown wide to welcome both friend and stranger; and as I venture to trace a few of their names, I find their lineaments daguerreotyped most faithfully in my memory. Can any one forget the graceful urbanity of Judge JOSEPH LYMAN, or the scholarly HOWE; the polished courtesy of Hon. ISAAC C. BATES and ELISHA HUNT MILLS, both United States Senators from Massachusetts? To the denizens of that day I need not recall Mr. EBEN HUNT, and Dr. DAVID HUNT, "the beloved physician," whose mirth and humor robbed the sick room of its gloom, and chased afar the fancies of the hypochondriac; Dr. FLINT and the venerable Judge HINCKLEY; Mr. SIMEON BUTLER, the quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, whose bookstore was for many years the only one within a distance of thirty miles, and from whose well-supplied shelves of learning the colleges around were fed, and young A B C-dom had their first primers. This store formed the nucleus round which all the body theologic, politic and literary gathered daily. There was that eminent Christian and gentleman, Mr. LEWIS STRONG, whom to know was to respect and love; and many others whom I could mention with reverence for their many virtues, only that my own interest in the theme would encroach too far upon the limits of a newspaper article.

Where now stands the Town Hall was then the charming residence of Mr. EBEN HUNT, embowered in shrubbery, and redolent with the sweets of the rose and magnolia; and all that portion of the town, now shorn of its loveliness, lying between Pleasant and Hawley streets, where busy traffic has built itself stores and warehouses, and where the pleasant old Upham Mansion, now as the Central Hotel, receives and disperses its numerous railroad guests, was, in the time of which I write, covered by fruitful orchards and lovely gardens, and more than one old homestead has had to "clear the track" for the passage of the cars. I know not whether the old Pomeroy Mansion is still permitted to stand, while its opposite neighbor, once the residence of "the honored Gov. CALEB STRONG," was long since removed. Those glorious old elms, too, of more than a century's growth, which stood on each side the road, forming a verdant canopy, musical with the sweet pipings of the "robin and the wren," over the head of the passer-by, whose ear, too, caught the gentle gurgling of the little brook which just here leaped across the road, and then sped on and on through the Pomeroy Meadow. What a contrast to the rattle and roar of the cars, which at the present day rush over the self-same track of this little modest meadow stream. Ah! whoever you may be whose will it is to sweep away those noble old landmarks of rural beauty, let my voice be heard in humble petition "Spare, O spare those trees," nor "touch a single bough" of that most magnificent old elm at the head of Hawley-street! And your petitioner shall ever pray.

There is another innovation upon the olden days called *improvement*, and I pity the individual who in blissful ignorance imagines he is "doing Mount Holyoke." I allude to the modern method of ascent to that glorious elevation. Cars, forsooth! And then a fashionable hotel on the broad, open plateau, where luxuries to suit the most epicurean palate can be obtained—ice-creams, broiled woodcock, "and such small deer," do doubt. But go back with me a few years. No inclined plane, no car, no steps, no artificial help of any kind, and no hotel, but a rude structure resting on huge timbers, yet "all glorious within" by the echoes of happy cheerful voices. Then, to "do Mount Holyoke," was to walk or ride as one felt inclined, through those lovely Northampton meadows, mosaiced by the varied crops imbedded therein by the thrifty farmer—maize, potatoes, the tall broom-corn and waving grain. Tobacco, mind you, was then eschewed, and all other deleterious weeds. Arrived at the river, the calm blue Connecticut, Charon was summoned from the opposite shore by the blowing of a horn, arousing the echo nymphs, who repeated the strain again and again, even mocking the shouts of the merry party. What a pleasant sail was that across the river, and how beautiful the windings of that lovely stream, and how clear and distinct opened the "Ox Bow" to our delighted vision, and Old Mount Tom frowning darkly down! A short walk from the landing at Hockanom, climbing a few fences, crossing here an orchard and there a meadow, brings us to the foot of the mountain, and then commences the ascent. O how lovely! how fragrant those evergreen pines and tall cedars—how sweet the wild flowers at our feet, and how clear and melodious the song of the birds! What "unwritten music" in the hum of the insects! The squirrel darts across our path, and scampers nimbly up the tree; the startled partridge flies from her nest with a warning whiz-ze, and the crow lazily caws as he sails over the tree-tops. On, on, we go! Now shut in as it were on all sides by an almost impenetrable forest, we push our way through vine-netted under-brush, and over mossy boulders; and then suddenly this dense curtain of foliage opens, and the most charming landscape is before us! Oh ye, whose fate it is to be hoisted to the summit of this grand old mountain as bales of broadcloth and muslin, at so much a head; little do you know what you lose—what charming little landscapes you miss, what choice bits of scenery which would make the heart of CHURCH or KENSETT bound with artistic delight! But go your way—you will sooner reach the top!

Again we are hemmed in by grand old trees. The ascent grows more steep and difficult, and our spirits rise in proportion. We see our companions toiling far above us, calling and laughing to the laggers behind. Upward, and still upward we go, and we are reminded of the Pilgrims of good old BUNYAN, though happily for the time unconscious of the loads we carry. And now comes the very Alps on Alps; steady—one, two, three brave steps up the steep slippery rock, and—there we are! The summit is gained! Take breath before you look around you. A glass of water to refresh you—*ice* water, did you ask? No, Sir, but pure spring water brought up in bottles, Sir, from the foot of the mountain, by a little Flibbertegibbet, whose daily duty it was to supply visitors with this *luxury*—even minus ice.

But I must forbear. The view from Mount Holyoke has been too often "word painted" by skillful hands, for me to offer any description, tempting as is the theme. And here I close my rather lengthy reminiscences of the olden time. Is there no lover of the past who can ante-date my sketch of Northampton—say from the year 1812 up to 1823? I venture to say such a communication would be most acceptable to those who yet cherish a fondness for that most beautiful of New-England towns. C. H. L.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1865.

Make Way for the Cholera.

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar,
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him out; or let him in,
And see if we can get him out again."

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, CORNER FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A city set upon a hill cannot be hid. New-York is the largest, the finest and the richest city of our great republic. Six hundred millions of taxable property, and yet no proper drainage; no *abbatoir*; no public baths; no great public markets; no meat and vegetable supervisors; but plenty of taxes.

One million of human beings, and only one or two little stinking public markets! One million of people, and bullocks running wild in the streets, and calves tortured to death as they pass up Broadway! One million of population, and not a solitary suburban *abbatoir!* One million of citizens, and not a single public bath! One million of New-Yorkers, and the same drains that were built in the days of WASHINGTON! One million of men, women and children, and not half a dozen drinking fountains in the entire city! One million tax-payers, and not a public urinal this side of the Park!

The streets of Baltimore are washed by every rain; the slaughter-houses (*abbatoirs*) are outside the city limits; eight large public markets, each with a Market-master, (who examines the meat, weighs the butter,) ornaments the city. Philadelphia and Boston have also proper sanitary appointments for markets, drainage and conveniences; but who thinks of passing through the filthy rat-holes and unwashed streets of New-York without holding his nose?

No slaughter-houses should be allowed in the city limits, and unclean streets ought to send the official in command to Sing Sing.

Were you aware that the Jewish butchers keep the best meat in the city? For ages, in all lands, this wonderful people have followed the laws of Moses. A Supervising Committee examine every piece of meat, and the least taint appearing, the *meat is condemned, and passed along to the Christian butchers over the way.*

We need supervisors to examine markets, weigh butter, and condemn decaying vegetables and putrifying meats. This is one step toward holding back the cholera.

Cattle brought at great distances, improperly fed, driven into stagnant pools to drink, and sometimes left for days without food or water, are really diseased before they reach the butcher. More seeds for the cholera. There must be some applicable city laws that are worth respecting.

No parish in London, no small town in Germany is complete without a public bath. The French use hot baths, the English cold; but while Asiatics and Europeans bathe by wholesale, Americans are known to be the dirtiest people in the world. [Travel in the cars, note the penny paper collar and the dirty woolen shirt that has not seen a wash-tub these three months.]

With salt water on three sides, and fresh water at the back, with tide ebbing and flowing six hours in the day and falling five to fifteen feet, with a rock foundation and a steady elevation from the Battery to the Park, there never was a great city so particularly adapted by nature for thorough drainage as this Empire City.

FERNANDO WOOD, in payment for the obloquy heaped upon him, has given us the grandest park known to man. Why cannot some equally enterprising American map out a plan to give our people:

First—A grand, central, public market, with branches throughout the city.

Second—A grand relay of *abbatoirs* on Long Island, where plenty of pasturage and pure water will prepare the half-starved animals for the market.

Third—A grand public bath in every ward (admittance one penny.)

Fourth—A drinking fountain in every street—(have the poor no rights the rich are bound to respect?)—and a ten-mile drain properly elevated, from Castle Garden to Washington Heights, with sewers running east and west, the main drain discharging into the sea, and its whole length washed by Croton.

In twenty years over one million will grow to two millions; and in forty, New-York may be more populous than London.

Why, to-day, should five hundred thousand people, as you have described, be packed like sardines into fifteen thousand tenement houses? Why should one hundred thousand human beings be stowed away in four thousand houses without a particle of sewerage? Perhaps it is because the fathers of our city are so honest, so economical, they have not the heart to tax the citizens thereof.

Sincerely,
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Contradiction of an Alleged Case of Cruelty to a Negro.

ATHENS, Ga., Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following paragraph, which I clip from the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 8th inst.:

The following story is told in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "An atrocious case of brutality, illustrative of slaveholding barbarism, was told by a crippled negro, who appeared at the office of the Freedman's Bureau to-day, asking relief. The colored man says he was formerly free, and working for wages in Maryland, across the Eastern Branch. He went South in 1859 with a Dr. LEE, for whom he had worked, persuaded by specious promises of higher pay. Going first to Athens, Ga., afterward to Knoxville, Tenn., where Dr. LEE for a time kept the Knoxville Hotel, and subsequently removing to Jonesboro. Receiving wages at first, he was at length held and treated as a slave. In the Winter of 1863 Dr. LEE hired him out to the rebel Quartermasters at Jonesboro. After remaining there ten months he attempted to escape to the lines of the national army. He got twenty miles away, but was caught and taken back, when this rebel Quartermaster sent him to Surgeon WELLIN, in charge of the rebel hospital there, and ordered the latter to cut off his feet and hands to prevent, as he said, his attempt to run away again. The doctor partially complied, amputating both legs just above the knee. He left the stumps undressed over night, but, finding him alive next day, said: 'What, you d—d nigger, are you alive yet? I intended to kill you.' He then had him placed on an ambulance, taken to a hut of an old colored man, where he remained until our troops occupied the place. This colored man brings vouchers from white people corroborative of his statements, which are believed by the officers of the bureau."

If any bureau officers believe "that any Surgeon in the Southern or Northern army would amputate a man's legs to keep him from running away, their bumps of credulity can swallow any story whatever. Both legs cut off just above the knee," and left "undressed over a night," and the man not bleed to death! This statement is as true as what is said of Dr. LEE.

The facts are as follows: "The father of this colored boy had resided several years as a free tenant on a farm in the District of Columbia, which belongs to a son of the undersigned, previous to 1859, and owed several hundred dollars back rent. In sending his boy RICHARD to Georgia to live with me until he became of age, he had two objects—one, and the smaller, was to pay the honest debt, and the other not to have his son so often in jail for habitual drunkenness, and other misconduct, that made him a pest at home, and a nuisance in the neighborhood. In Georgia I thought he could get no liquor, and might be reformed, and I brought him home with me. In spite of all I could do to prevent it he would steal many things from me and sell them for whisky; lie out often, and be put in prison at my expense. I tried to get rid of him two years before he left as a teamster in the Confederate army, voluntarily. When dead drunk, his feet were frozen, mortified soon, and both legs were amputated to save his life.

DANIEL LEE, M. D.

P. S. Will not the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other papers who have copied the "above atrocious case of brutality, illustrative of slaveholding barbarism," do me the justice to let their readers see the truth of the matter? D. L.

The Plea for Conciliation.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The plea for "conciliation," by "A Georgian," in the TIMES of this date, is readily answered, himself being witness. We quote: "The proposition of amnesty they (the South) are willing to accept. They accept the United States Constitution with its Federal interpretation. They give up the doctrine of secession and admit the government to be a consolidation. More than this, as a price of citizenship they surrender their slaves. The demand is made and they yield to it. They yield the doctrine that they have clung to as constitutional, that a State can judge of her reserved rights and nullify acts she has deemed illegal. *All these things she surrenders, not because she believes they were wrong*, but because her conquerors require them at her hands." Again, he says: "She, (the South,) will not admit that she was wrong; she does not believe it; she will not say she does. Nothing but the conviction that her cause was just sustained her in her fearful trials, *and defeat has not changed her faith.* She cannot to save herself from any doom, declare with hypocritical profession that she deems a cause unjust which, had she succeeded, she would have extolled forever."

In other words, we yield to-day because we must, but will fight to-morrow if we may with prospect of success. Again he asks: "Whether it is better to keep the South in subjection by the sword, or to secure her attachment by moral means?" If his views, as above quoted, be correct, what other course is there left for us? They have yielded to force only, and by force only can be controlled. Again he says: "As a Southern man, I may say they do not come to ask anything at your hands. It is purely a matter of choice with yourselves." By "A Georgian's" own showing, there is nothing left us but the exercise of force. Without pursuing the peculiar but characteristic logic and, I may add, assurance of this writer, it may be safely added, for his information and that of all others like him, that the political unity of the United States is assured by the physical geography of the country—a fact that underlies, and in the long run will control, the moral ideas of the people, so far as they have a bearing upon this subject. If "A Georgian" be not a mere convert to the law of force, let him apply himself assiduously to the correction of his political morality, and then he can yield a hearty, as he now does an enforced, obedience to the laws of the land.

W. L. B.

The New Revenue Cutters on the Lakes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you invite brief communications from the people, I am induced to a little comment on your article in the TIMES of the 7th instant, under the above caption. Passing by several errors of fact in that article, I notice the following: "Hitherto sailing vessels have performed revenue marine duty on these waters, and it is due to say that to Mr. HARRINGTON, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. T. B. STILLMAN, Superintendent of Construction and Repairs at New-York, the country is indebted for the introduction of steam into the lake cutters." This is about as true as to say that a bird flying toward the moon had reached that body. Some things are so ludicrous as to make a horse laugh, as the saying is, but in the present case, a mule of Uncle Samuel's, dug out of the mud in hauling stores to Chattanooga, might rise an opposition line in the way of laughter. The facts in the case are as opposite to such statement as would be the direction of DICKERSON's and the Navy Departments two steamers on a trial of power and speed turned tail to, with steam on. This statement of the TIMES calls up a long array of facts which it were well to have probed and probed to the fathomless bottom. Yet are we persuaded that no tribunal from a Justice to that of the Chief Justice himself, can reach the case, such is "the weakness of the law;" nor from the discussions of street corners to a committee of Congressional investigation, can these matters be compassed to the ends of justice.

The Treasury suffers a divorce. The mountains of Switzerland may become a pleasant theatre not only of scenic, but of retrospective contemplation of certain great financial achievements. P. A.

The Failure of the Atlantic Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been written a mass of matter concerning the bungling failure of the great Atlantic Cable.

One criminal blunder has not been alluded to. Perhaps it has not been noticed on this side of the ocean. I refer to the fact that the Sabbath, which God has set apart for his worship, and a cessation of unnecessary labor, was openly violated by making the connection of the cable with the shore end, and the departure of the *Great Eastern* on Sunday, July 23.

Infidels may scoff at this idea. But more facts have been gathered on this question of consequences attending the violation of the Sabbath, than on almost any other modern moral topic. And it can be demonstrated that in this age of Christian light and knowledge, no scheme or enterprise projected and carried on in violation of the known law of God respecting the day he claims as his own, has met or will meet with permanent prosperity and success.

This is applicable to corporate bodies as well as to individuals.

The believer in the Bible, as the revealed will of God, and the lover of the Sabbath, as one of the chief blessings conferred upon man, plants himself on this main truth as rock. It is as firm as the everlasting mountains, and it shall prevail. DECALOGUE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.

Gen. Schimmelpfennig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you announce the death of that patriotic soldier in the following words of well-deserved praise:

"Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNIG, one of the bravest leaders on the Union side in the late war, died yesterday at Wernersville, near Philadelphia. His disease was consumption, induced by exposure and fatigue in the service of his country."

May I ask you to add, that Gen. S. leaves a family without any means of subsistence—that this circumstance was well known at Washington, and that, nevertheless, the government hastened to strike the name of Gen. S. from the list of Union Generals before death could take off this brave soldier from among the living?

It is to be feared that the strict construction of the administration will declare that the General's widow has no claim to the national pension, although, as you truthfully intimate, the General actually died on the battle-field for the Union. Should that be the case, will you use your powerful influence in order to prevent such a decision, which would evidently be an act of national ingratitude? FRED. SCHULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 8, 1865.

Answers to Correspondents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you solicit "communications" from the people, I, as a daily purchaser and reader of your paper, would suggest that you give some space to "Answers to Correspondents." The only one doing it is the *Messenger & Sunday Times*, and I would therefore commence such a column by requesting answers to the following questions:

1. What notice constitutes a legal one under the present militia law of our State?
2. Does a person doing jury duty have to serve in the militia?
3. When are parties exempt from military duty—at what age?
4. What is the penalty for non-conformance with the law? And to whom is the same payable?

An answer will oblige many desiring knowledge under difficulties, the law, to one unskilled in such, being a perfect puzzler, and perhaps you can give a summary in answering the above questions.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 8, 1865. G. H. R.

We are sorry we cannot oblige our correspondent. The columns of a weekly journal will better suit his purpose.—ED. TIMES.

Personal.

The Transfer of Our Merchant Vessels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read with pleasure your article on the re-Americanizing of ships transferred during the war to foreign ownership.

The desire of shipowners to repossess themselves of the title to ships which they have alienated springs mainly from a reason which was not noticed in your article, and which is an additional reason against the action of Congress desired by them. It is this, that those transfers of vessels to foreigners were, in fact, most of them fictitious and made for the temporary purpose of saving war-risk by concealing the real (American) ownership. If such sales to foreigners had been real and bona fide, no retransfer would be required. Now these shipowners find themselves in an uncomfortable position and naturally look for relief. The ships are theirs, and sailing on their account, and yet stand in the names of third parties residing in a foreign country, and the transfer is legally so absolute as to leave the American owners entirely in the power of the foreigners who hold the title. Then, again, these ships are often held abroad by friends of the American owner, and which friends by this legal ownership assume onerous responsibilities. These are embarrassments, however, which result from a dishonest transaction—a sham, at least—and have no just claim on Congress for remedy.

AMERICAN.

Cheap Eating-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Correspondent "Merchant," in yesterdays TIMES, deluded himself with the idea that there were sixpenny eating-houses in this city; let him console himself with the reflection that they no longer exist. These institutions at which an immense number of persons, receiving moderate salaries dined, were the invention of "DAN SWEENEY," and when gold (fell monster,) rose, so did the eating-house prices, for meats, fish, &c., from six to ten cents, and when it rose higher, so did the prices from 10 to 15 cents, and the articles of dessert also, to nearly double the former charges; when gold fell, not a bit did these dining saloons fall, and if "Merchant" can get a dinner any cheaper than he speaks of, (and not near so good,) a lucky man is he. Seriously, Mr. Editor, these places may be sneered at, but they are a great convenience, and it has been calculated that at cheap prices as formerly, 15,000 persons dined at these saloons in the lower part of the city. Who will re-establish them for the classes of society who receive moderate salaries? We are as much in want of model cheap eating-houses at present, as we are in want of model houses for the same class of people.

I confess myself to be one of that class of persons who dislike boarding-houses and dine out altogether, and perhaps I have a little selfish feeling in this matter, that SWEENEY, LEGGETT, the CROOKS, RICHARDS, SAVORY, CORDTS, and others, should have left us, after filling their pockets; but enough for one day. I have wondered for some time that you have not touched this matter, after having fired you rPaixhans at the Milkmen, and your Armstrongs at the Railroads.

A CLERK.

Smoking in Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1865.

Whilst you are exposing some of the nuisances of this metropolis, it is well that one, not the least, should be presented. It is the practice of smoking on the cars. I have several times heard the conductors remonstrated with for permitting it, but always the reply came, "I have no authority for preventing it." Now, though the fumes of a good cigar do not offend my nostrils, yet others, and especially ladies, find them disagreeable. But worse: Last evening, on car No. 44 of the Belt Railroad, (west side,) a man with one of the vilest pipes and some of the worst tobacco, stood directly before the door on the front platform and puffed, so the entire body of horrid smoke passed into the car where ladies were sitting, and well nigh sickened by it. At once two gentlemen appealed to the conductor for its discontinuance, but as usual he declined to interfere, adding: "It is customary to ask smokers to step on the front platform." In the name of common sense, let us have this ungentlemanly—nay, disgusting—practice stopped; or, if we must be tormented, of the two let us have the least evil, and have the smokers on the rear platform.

ANTI-SMOKER.

Consumers' Benefit Ice Company.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in the columns of your valuable paper of May 3, 1865, an able article headed "The Ice Trade," in which you took a firm stand in opposing monopolies of the necessaries of life—from ideas suggested in that article, a large number of consumers of ice have formed a company under the laws of this State, to supply their future wants independent of the present ice monopoly.

It has been, and ever will be the object of the company to place its advantages within the means of the most humble citizen, so that he may obtain his supply of ice at its cost to the company. By the accompanying papers you will be prepared to judge of the merits of the company, and the advantages which the public will derive by liberally subscribing to the stock. Very respectfully,

J. W. HARTWELL, Secretary.

The Ladies, in their Sovereign Capacity as judges of emotional enjoyment, have decided that no perfume in existence produces the same delicious sensations as are experienced while inhaling the exquisite fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Sold everywhere.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

The Infallible Remedy! Durno's Catarrh Snuff, speaks for itself, in every intelligent family.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Largest and Cheapest

wholesale and retail HAIR-STORE IN THE CITY. No. 329 Canal-st. L. BASTET.

Electricity Triumphant.

Astonishing results—disease speedily eradicated by ELECTRICITY, GALVANIC BATHS, &c., at No. 50 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MOMSEN—KOLFF.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, FREDERICK H. MOMSEN, of Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. MARY A. KOLFF, eldest daughter of Ernest Fiedler.

SMITH—KNIGHT.—On Friday, Sept. 8, at Walden, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, DANIEL H. SMITH, of New-York City, and Miss ELIZABETH KNIGHT, of Walden.

DIED.

BERGH.—At Rhinebeck, on Saturday morning, Sept. 9, Miss ELIZA R. BERGH.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her sister, Mrs. S. A. B. Kip, on Monday, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 7½ o'clock train from New-York.

BRUCE.—On Friday, Sept. 8, GEORGE BRUCE, aged 64 years, 8 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

CRANE.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 8, RUFUS E. CRANE, aged 50 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 11th inst., at 3½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 105 West 42d-st. The friends of the family, and also those of his brothers, G. B. and James L. Crane, and of his brothers-in-law, J. M. Ridley and Moses Chamberlain, are invited to attend without further notice.

DECKER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 8, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, ANTOINETTE E., second daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth A. Decker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, in Ryerson-st., east side, second house north of Gates-av., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., for interment.

DOW.—At Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Sept. 7, after a brief illness, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, firm of Dow, Youngs & Co., of this city.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Peekskill, on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

DUNSHEATH.—In the City of Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, THOMAS DUNSHEATH, from injuries received on the Erie Railway.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral service, from No. 131 Lewis-st., corner of Houston, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ The members of Tecumseh Lodge No. 487, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to assemble at their Lodge-room, on Sunday next, the 10th inst., at 12 M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of brother THOMAS DUNSHEATH, formerly of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68. The members of Montgomery Lodge are invited to attend. By order of JOHN C. THORNTON, M.

ELLIOT.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 7, after a brief illness, BLANCHE MOLINARD ELLIOTT, wife of Wm. H. Elliot, and daughter of the late Julien Molinard, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany and New-Orleans papers please copy.

FAGAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, at Pittsburgh, Penn., from injuries received on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Mrs. ANN FAGAN, aged 71 years, 4 months and 27 days, and for the last 50 years a resident of this city.

Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, James P. Fagan, Ward's Island. Ferry foot 110th-st., East River.

LUCAS.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, NORA THORP, youngest daughter of Rev. Geo. C. and Mary E. Lucas, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Monday, at 4 P. M., at the Presbyterian Parsonage, Woodbridge, N. J. The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, N. T. Pike, Esq., of New-York, are invited to attend without further notice.

McCOY.—On Friday, Sept. 8, ANNE MATILDA, daughter of the late Robert and Rachael McCoy.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Epiphany.

McMILLAN.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 9, of dysentery, MARY ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Peter and Euphemia McMillan, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 1 Hamilton-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, at 12 o'clock, M. The remains will be conveyed to Nyack for interment.

TWINE.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, WILLIAM E., only son of George H. and Sarah E. Twine, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Episcopal Church at Milburn, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 BROADWAY, supply all works on PHRENOLOGY, HYDROPATHY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHONOGRAPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, ANATOMY, PHYSIOGNOMY, MEDICINE, MASONIC, AGRICULTURE, PHOTOGRAPHY and the NATURAL SCIENCES GENERALLY. They also have new, miscellaneous works, including those of DRAPER, MANN, etc. See the new illustrated ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1866, now ready, prepaid by post, 12 cents.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris, Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT, PEARL AND STEEL BUCKLES,
Two, Three, Five to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, PARIS FANS,
Elegant styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight to Forty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring, the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, will, by special request, repeat his sermons on the *Seven Churches*, to commence SABBATH MORNING. He will also commence a series of sermons to young men in the evening. "Children's Church" is held every SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., at which a children's sermon will be preached by the Pastor. All children welcome.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Dedication of Sunday-school room on SUNDAY MORNING, by special service for that purpose, consisting of addresses, singing, &c., commencing at 10 A. M. On TUESDAY EVENING next, Rev. DAY K. LEE will be installed as pastor of this society. Installation services in the church, commencing at 7½ P. M. All interested are invited to attend.

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-STREET.—This church, having been thoroughly cleaned and put in order, will be reopened for public worship SUNDAY, 10th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. S. INSKIP; at 3 o'clock P. M., by special request, by Bishop JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION BETWEEN Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 8 P. M. Subject: *Is Spiritualism True? Is Jesus Christ the Only Begotten Son of God? &c.* At 10½ A. M., ELLA HOBERT lectures on the simple absurdity of *Vicarious Atonement*, being a deception of priestcraft. Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SUNDAY, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.; and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

DEDICATION OF 53D-ST. BAPTIST Church, near 7th-av. and Broadway, SUNDAY, Sept. 10, 1865. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. W. HOLLMAN; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. J. L. HODGE; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION, FORMERLY Cannon-st., now meet at the corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D.; 3½ o'clock P. M., addresses by Miss P. BALIN, Rev. VAN METER, and others; 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. R. T. ANDERSON, D. D.

REV. CHARLES AREY, OF FREDONIA, N. Y., will preach in St. Timothy's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Morning Service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. G. J. GEER, Rector.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school and class meeting at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Sermon to young people at 7¾. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst. The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. A Rev. Mr. STRIEBY, of the Congregational Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the evening. All friends of the church are invited to be present.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, corner Park-av. and 35th-st., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 10. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO L. PRENTISS, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. E. M. RODMAN, of New-York, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, and E. T. REMINGTON EVENING. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Sufferings of Christ and the Glory that Follows*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Change of the Jews' Government Under Samuel the Prophet.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD. Seats free. Friends in the vicinity are invited to worship with us. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock.

"NO TEARS IN HEAVEN."—ANTIOCH Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS. Morning subject as above. Baptism in the evening. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcome.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AND FUTURE Life for the Righteous Only.—Preaching at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder W. ROWORTH; at 3 P. M. by GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*. Seats free.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by OWEN A. WILLIAMS, late of Madison University; at 3 P. M. by JOHN W. HENRY, missionary to the South Sea Islands. Some account of missionary life in those islands will be given.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST—(Episcopal)—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector. This church will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

MIDDLE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Harrison-st., Brooklyn. Services in this church will be resumed on SUNDAY, Sept. 10. Pulpit will be occupied by the pastor, Rev. N. E. SMITH, D. D., commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

WHAT, WHERE AND WHEN!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 666 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Nature, Location and Time of the Kingdom of God.*

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN Church, Atlantic-st., above Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rev. ISAAC R. Funk, of Springfield, Ohio, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. J. P. ROBERTS at 7½ P. M.

THE FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d-av., will be opened on SUNDAY, Sept. 10. Preaching by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach.

REV. PROF. DEEMS, OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church South, will preach in the hall of the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Dr. PRIME, Pastor recently elected, will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—This church will be open for divine service and sermon on SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for divine service on SUNDAY. Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor, is expected to preach at 10½ o'clock and at 3½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. S. B. BARNITZ, of Wheeling, W. Va., will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—DR. DECKER will preach in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Second Advent of Christ in 1866 or 1867.*

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broome-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. B. DUNN, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st., Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL RESUME his parochial duties at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY next, 17th inst.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Morning at 10½; evening at 7½. Strangers invited.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church. Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 10, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF AN up-town church, by a person of experience. Address SEXTON, Station E Post-office. Any communication promptly attended to.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A report on the Mont Cenis Railway by Mr. BRUNLEES, C. E., just issued, gives a detail of the successful locomotive experiments already made, and a general review of the prospects of the undertaking. The estimate of £320,000 is still considered sufficient for the railway and rolling stock, including 9½ miles of covered way to protect the line from snow and avalanche runs, the total length being 48 miles, and it is calculated that after the concessions shall have been obtained the whele work may be completed in little more than a year. It is pointed out that although the positive time for the duration of the concession will be only seven years, it will really operate until the completion of the great tunnel, which it is believed cannot, even under the most favorable circumstances, be effected in less than ten or twelve years. In conclusion, it is mentioned that the decision of the French and Italian Governments on the concession may be expected to be given next month. The French Council of State is about to disperse for the season, but that government has been asked to treat the Mont Cenis concession as a matter of urgency, and to appoint a special commission for the business, so as to avoid the inconvenience of further delay.

—One of the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, who had to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the memorial to the Duke of ATHOLE, at Logierait on Thursday, left Edinburgh on Wednesday without his cocked hat. On discovering the omission, he telegraphed from a station on the Inverness and Perth line to his wife in Edinburgh: "Send my cocked hat with ——— to morrow." Our readers may judge of his consternation when, on the following day, his friend put into his hand, not the missing article of attire, but a parcel of "cooked ham," into which words it appeared the telegraph clerks had transformed the message.

—It is known that the eminent French surgeon, M. NELLATON, received 400,000f. (£16,000) for his professional visit to the late Czarewitch. It is not so well known, we believe, that this fee was asked, not, as has been stated, because the famous surgeon was too rich and too old to make the journey, and that he therefore set a prohibitory tariff, but because M. NELLATON avoids all utterly hopeless cases, as this was known to be, and thus does not endanger his just reputation for saving his patients—where there is a gleam of hope. The fee demanded by the French surgeon whom Queen AMELIA recommended to King LEOPOLD, without successful result, amounted, it is now said, to 150,000f. (£6,000.)

—The very interesting City Cross of Winchester, which dates from the 15th century—one of the most elegant examples remaining of the ancient high crosses of this country—has been restored, under the direction of Mr. GILBERT SCOTT, by Messrs. POOLE & SONS, of Westminster. The cross, which has long been screened by boarding, was thrown open to public view on Thursday last.

—M. ALBERT, author of "Cendrillon" and "La Jolie Fille de Gand," which had great success at the opera, the "Corsaire," the "Chateau de Kenilworth," "Fille de Marble," and many other pieces, died recently at his residence at Fontainebleau, in his 79th year. M. ALBERT was a very accomplished man; author, painter, musician, a first-rate horseman, a master of fencing and a good swimmer. He had saved five persons from drowning.

—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co., have in preparation a novel, in three volumes, by Mrs. T. K. HERVEY, widow of the late editor of the *Athenæum;* a narrative of personal adventure, entitled "The Soldier of Three Queens," by Capt. HENDERSON; and a third edition of the well known translation of the Greek Pastoral Poets, by Dr. M. J. CHAPMAN, of Albemarle-street.

—One of the many rumors at present in circulation about ABD-EL-KADER is to the effect that the Arab chieftain has written a novel, which will be published in Paris during the author's stay there. It is further said that the distinguished visitor is an excellent story-teller, and has such a fund of imagination that a lively, and certainly a fresh book may be looked forward to by readers.

—Her Majesty having expressed her willingness to throw open every part of Windsor Castle to the inspection of antiquaries, the members of the Archæological Institute will hold their next year's congress in London. Westminster Abbey and the Tower will occupy their chief attention; but many excursions can be easily made from London, that to Windsor being the most important.

—The Paris *Gaite* is doing an old spectacle, "Paradise Lost," retouched by M. DENNERY. Here the *costumiers* had a clear stage, and they have produced something worth seeing for its own sake, provided disgust at such a theme being chosen in the present day for the amusement of "the most accomplished people on the face of the earth" does not deter the curious visitor.

—A portrait of RICHARD COBDEN, painted in Paris, by G. FAGNANI, at the time of the French Treaty of Commerce, has lately been added to the collection of the National Portrait Gallery. Portraits of this distinguished man painted from the life are very few and scarcely attainable. The picture by FAGNANI is a duplicate of one that was executed for the American Government at Washington.

—*Les Mondes Imaginaires, et les Mondes Reels,* is the title of a work by M. FLAMMARION, published by DIDIER & Co., describing an imaginary voyage in the sky, and reviewing the different human theories as to the inhabitants of the stars. It has been brought out in consequence of the success of the author's former work, *La Pluralité des Mondes Habités.*

—A great discovery of Roman coins is announced in Cornwall, not far from Falmouth. On previous occasions similar deposits have been met with, which some local antiquaries account for by the Roman trade in tin once carried on in the Southwest; while others say they were the spoils of the ancient Cornish in their battles with the Romans, buried in the ground for safe keeping.

—The French Chamber of Commerce has just published the annual statistics of railways in France, According to this document it appears that 12,417 miles of railway were conceded in that country up to Jan. 1, 1865, and 8,113 miles opened for traffic. The fastest express train is that between Paris and Marseilles, which performs the distance (536 miles) at the average rate of 35.05 miles an hour.

—It is stated by the *Athenæum* that Mme. GRISI will appear again at Her Majesty's Theatre next year; if so, possibly Signor MARIO. There is obviously a storm, portending change, brewing in the opera atmosphere. Would that it would bring down a new composer! Meanwhile, the event to be looked to is M. GOUNOD'S "Romeo and Juliet."

—Mme. GRASSAU, (LUCILE MAUREL,) the oldest actress on the French stage, is just dead, at the age of 76. She was a native of Lyons, and came out with great *éclat* in 1806, at Milan, in the company of the Imperial French Theatre, then in the service of Prince EUGENE, Viceroy of Italy. She played for upward of fifty-one years.

—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Dowager Countess of SHAFTESBURY, who died last week, aged 92, was one of the last, if not absolutely the last, sitters to Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS. Lady SHAFTESBURY'S partrait was painted by Sir JOSHUA in "The Marlborough Family," now at Blenheim.

—A new strike has taken place in Paris, which, it is stated, has caused great consternation among those ladies who assist their scanty locks by artificial *chignons*. The *garcons coiffeurs*, notoriously one of the hardest-worked and most underpaid class of operatives in Paris, have struck for an advance of wages.

—It is rumored in Paternoster-row that a suggestion has been started amongst the publishers of London to "invite Mr. PANIZZI to a valedictory dinner," prior to his retirement from the office of principal librarian to the British Museum.

—The value of steam-engines exported in the first six months of the present year, was £990,671 again st £733,155 of the same period in the preceding year.

—M. GOURDIN, a young baritone singer of promise, belonging to the Opera Comique, is dead.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of MANN & BRUNDAGE, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking and Brokerage business in Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, &c., at No. 36 Pine-st.
JOHN P. MANN,
MINTHORNE T. BRUNDAGE,
(Late Teller in Nassau Bank.)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY.

This company has established an express to Denver and Central City, Colorado Territory, and are now prepared to take freight and treasure at reasonable rates. Apply at the office of the company, No. 68 Broadway.
WM. MARTIN, General Agent.

CRUTCHES! CRUTCHES! CRUTCHES! HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles. They only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, New-York, wholesale and retail.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government-securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

CITY OF CHICAGO
7 PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS,
Interest, January and July,
Payable in New-York,
For sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers ou all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., are requested to present the same immediately, with vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, assignees of the said firm and of Morris Ketchum, at their office, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR,
EDWARD BEMENT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN, } Assignees.
Dated Sept. 6, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the bids will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Courthouse, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1891; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865.

☞ In consequence of the illness of the Comptroller, the time for the reception of proposals for the above stock is extended to TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE T. W. AND W. R. W. CO.,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF Stock in the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, and the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Companies, are requested to surrender the same at this office, and receive therefor certificates of stock in the consolidated company.
A. BOODY, President.

OIL INTERESTS—FOR SALE IN WELLS now going down, on the celebrated Holmden Farm, Pithole, Penn., within a few rods of the United States wells; also 55 acres in fee simple on Pithole Creek, 1¼ miles from the large flowing wells known as the Grant and No. 54. Address for ten days J. C. G., care of H. B. Claflin & Co.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SAML. BORROWS, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, Sept. 9, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, held at their office, No. 8 Pine-st., Sept. 8, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, Wm. Clarke, P. C. Harmon, O. M. Beach, D. S. Duncomb, J. McMaster, were duly and unanimously elected trustees.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:
WM. CLARKE, President,
P. C. HARMON, Vice-President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.
J. McMASTER, Secretary.

The report of the General Superintendent of the Company was read to the great satisfaction of all present, showing a surplus of over $15,000 after paying a dividend of 5 per cent. for the month of August on the capital stock of $600,000; he also states that the company have seven flowing wells, producing over 1,000 barrels of oil per day; they have 15 wells being bored, several nearly ready to tube, and two that are being tubed; they have not yet had a dry well; every well has been a success. They have every reason to believe that they will be able to pay a large dividend for September—6 or 7 per cent. at the lowest.
J. McMASTER, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

TAYLOR BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 76 to No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.
A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

ATLANTIC BANK,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1865.
A surplus Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the board,
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

FARMERS' & CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, E. D., Sept. 5, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders or their representatives, at the banking-house, on and after the 15th inst.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE "PREFERRED Stock" of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of 25 per cent. from the net proceeds of the sale of the road, will be paid upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of stock, with power of attorney, (duly executed,) at the office of the Shore Line Railway in New-Haven.
WM. T. BARTLETT, Treas. for Trustees.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

For flagging sidewalk in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.

For new basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken street.

For paving Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Also all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Also all the lots on both sides of Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-nine to fifty-nine, block number three hundred and fifty.

Also all the lots in block number three-hundred and forty-seven, bounded by Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.

Also all the lots on West-street, and on both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of the block from Hammond to Hoboken street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and on both sides of the streets intersecting Ninth-avenue to the extent of one-half the block, each side, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER 8TH-AV., OVER NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District for the year beginning with May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., over the "New-York County National Bank," daily, (except on SUNDAYS,) from the date thereof, until and including MONDAY, the 11th day of September, instant, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will at the expiration thereof become liable to pay TEN PER CENT. ADDITIONAL upon the amount thereof.
M. B. FIELD,
Collector Sixth District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Also, lot No. 20 in block No. 344, and lot No. 54 in block No. 343, in the Nineteenth Ward. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Sewer in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; sewer in Monroe-street, between Grand and Corlears streets, and sewer in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth street, with branches in the intersecting streets, between Lexington and Third avenues. Also, for paving with stone blocks, Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues, and Sixty-first street, from Third-avenue to East River. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., for furnishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard, immediately, with 4,000 pounds 1¾ round Ulster iron, the government reserving the right to withdraw and reject proposals, if deemed objectionable.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 184 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT AT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Batale, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865, for the supply of 74 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 9 feet long with beveled spigot ends, and 80 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 6 feet long with beveled spigot ends, in all about 210 tons.

The amount of security required will be five thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for cast iron water pipes, 6 feet in diameter," the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

Blank forms of bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

The board reserve the right to reject all the bids if deemed for the interest of the city.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN RICH SILKS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
PLAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
AND BEST QUALITIES.
BLACK SILKS FROM THE BEST FABRICS,
AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

WOOLENS FOR THE FALL.
THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN POPLINS.
CRAPE EUGENIE AND EPINGLINES.
PARIS POPLINS IN NEW PLAIDS, DOUBLE WIDTH,
at 75 cents, worth $1 25.

BLACK GOODS, FOR MOURNING.

KID GLOVES AND NEW GAUNTLET GLOVES,
Just received.

Also, the PARIS FASHION in CLOAKS, the FIRST OPENING of our imports of this season, and some of our ESPECIAL MODELS.

GREAT ATTENTION has been paid to this department for this season, and all the models and materials have been selected in EUROPE specially.

LACE CURTAINS, also EMBROIDERED and NOTTINGHAM LACE, just BOUGHT at AUCTION, deserves the inspection of ladies for the GREAT CHEAPNESS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverly-place.

CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

200 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS from auction, of the well-known make of M. B. Kinzler, Rheinck, Switzerland, a high cost goods, ranging prices from $10 to $40 per pair, and at ONE-THIRD LESS COST than private sale prices.

Also, NEW NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, from $4 to $12; also, NEW FURNITURE CHINTZ and FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Also, a lot of TIDIES IN LACE, (new article,) and quite new and improved woven ones.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK.
NOW READY FOR RETAIL AT OUR LOWEST JOBBING PRICES, FULL LINES OF
LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CRASHES, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, SHEER MUSLINS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS, LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, TUCKED SKIRTS, LINEN HDKFS., LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, CORSETS, LISLE, SIK AND WOOL GLOVES AND HOSIERY, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, NUBIAS, LADIES' AND GENTS' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES THAT WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES WHEN COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.
VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

There will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M., at the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, the following named government vessels, viz.:
City of Richmond, propeller, 444 tons.
De Molay, propeller, 1,295 tons.
Sentinel, propeller, 350 tons.
Governor Chase, propeller, 750 tons.
Charles Osgood, propeller, 364 tons.
Hudson, side-wheel, 761 tons.
Illinois, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
Guide, side-wheel, 650 tons.
Cossack, side-wheel, 616 tons.

Payments will be made in government funds; twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, and balance within next forty-eight hours.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brev. Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet gauge, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
FORCLOSURE SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the private residence No. 36 West 15th-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by Almira W. Caruana, wife of Stephen B. Caruana, and said Stephen B. Caruana to Helen C. Freeman, dated May 1, 1865, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of May, 1865, and upon which default has been made, the property therein mentioned and described, consisting of household furniture, &c., sufficient to furnish a first-class house.
N. COTHREN,
Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 10 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, the following QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS: say for 10,008 9-56 bushels corn, at 98 cents, $9,808; 56,797 19-32 bushels oats, at 70 cents, $39,758 31; 27,159 4-32 bushels oats, at 80 cents, $21,727 30. Total, $71,293 61. The receipts signed and the vouchers indorsed by Lane, Son & Co., and signed by Capt. T. D. Burchard.

Also a stock-note, signed by Lane, Son & Co., in favor of Lockwood & Co., for $50,000.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as the payment has been stopped.

The above reward will be paid to any party returning them to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

LOST.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating TWO NOTES, dated Sept. 1, 1865, at one and two months, for $1,000 each, drawn by Marvin J. Merchant and payable to bearer, as they were stolen, and payment has been stopped. Said notes be long to me. R. C. ELLIOTT, No. 83 9th-st.

DOG LOST.—BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER, medium size; had on a silvered collar and padlock. Any one returning him to No. 42 West 36th-st. will receive $10 reward.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All men marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp., mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—6TH AND 8TH AV. LOTS, ABOVE 110th-st., at very great bargains. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED on Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours' drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price, $70,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMBINED.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the very desirable property, fronting on 6th-av., embracing two blocks of ground in frontage, running from Carrol to 1st sts., containing over 40 city lots; on the ground is a first-class mansion, with stables, &c., &c. This property is located in one of the most improving neighborhoods in Brooklyn—near horse railroad line—and is constantly increasing in value. Will be sold at a low price to close an interest. Will be sold entire or in part. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE AND MASTIC detached villa residence, No. 300 Washington-av., Brooklyn, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; house 35 feet square, with kitchen extension; lot 75 feet front, and 210 feet deep to Hamilton-st.; the garden is tastefully laid out, and filled with the choicest fruit trees; stable, carriage-house, &c., &c., on Hamilton-st.; will be sold with or without the furniture. For particulars, apply to
E. H. POWER, No. 78 Murray-st., up-stairs.

A FARM OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES, with new mansion, new barns, carriage houses, &c., all in splendid condition, under fine cultivation, for sale, in the village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles distant; very healthy location; good spring, orchard and garden; a beautiful country seat; price low; will sell the whole or part of the land with the buildings; possession immediately. Apply to J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneatles, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY (N. Y.) FARM FOR SALE—One hundred and thirty acres, unincumbered; title perfect; well watered and fenced; good land; good buildings; healthy location; fine views, &c.; 75 miles (four hours) from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain for cash or satisfactory security. For particulars, address O. VINCENT COFFIN, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 235 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn.; one half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-stories, brick, 30 by 40, with extension 26 by 20; three barns, stables and other outbuildings, all in good order; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE IN a good neighborhood, with immediate possession. No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn; 34 feet wide, three stories; just put in complete order; parlors, dining and reception rooms on first floor; ceilings handsomely frescoed. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-street, New-York, or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 97 East 19th-st., with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures, hot and cold water, with bath and wash trays, complete, in good repair and condition for immediate possession. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a well-built, three-story, basement and cellar brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 42; good location. Apply on the premises, No. 3 Hanson-place, 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., or Hanson's Saw Mill, 129th-st., 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN EAST NEW-YORK, A BRICK house and seven lots of ground, ornamented with shrubbery, flowers, fruits, and healthy location near city cars; price, $3,250. Apply at No. 62 John-st. to I. WEEKS.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, high stoop house, completely furnished, 46th-st., near 5th-av., $29,000, a bargain; also, on 49th, 47th, 39th, 38th, 37th and 35th sts., near 5th-av., some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, brown-stone front house and lot No. 155 Lexington-av.; modern improvements; plumbing in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOR $9,000, A BARGAIN, A WELL-built 3-story brick house, 20x40 feet; lot 20x59.3, near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors,
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in the family of a French teacher; good opportunity for a gentleman to acquire, practically, the language; references exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and in suite, at No. 1,127 Broadway, near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The best of references given and required.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, in an eligible neighborhood, for a gentleman only. Apply at 1,289 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—APPLY at No. 9 Morris-place, West 42d-st., near 10th-av. Cars pass the door.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife; table must be good; dinner at 6 o'clock; one comfortably large room, with hall bedroom off, required; location between 10th and 30th sts. and 7th and 3d avs. Address, giving particulars and terms, C. F. J., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY pleasantly and quietly located, will accommodate one lady guest expecting to require kindness and home attention during illness. Refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. STERLING, Box No. 22, Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF NEATLY FURNISHed rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, LADY AND two daughters, three rooms and a sitting-room, with private table; neighborhood of the Academy of Music preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., H., Box No. 4,780 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD AND COMFORTABLE ROOM wanted by a single man, with or without partial board. Address, stating full particulars as to price, which must not be too steep, WILLIAM, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—IN West 40th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of J. PATERSON, at Tallman's stable, corner Broadway and 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant young woman; understands meats, game and poultry, bread and pastry; has six years' reference. Call at No. 61 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMIlies to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest styles. Address Mrs. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble man, as coachman; one who will be found obliging; has best of city reference. Call on, or address M. C., No. 69 Liberty-st., fourth floor.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT accountant, who has for the past ten years been employed as cashier and general book-keeper in a house doing an extensive business, is now desirous of making a similar engagement; good references will be given. Address Box No. 1,588 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—TO GO FEW MILES IN COUNTRY 3 laborers; one who understands driving oxen and blasting rocks; wages $12 per month; steady work. Apply Monday, at No. 113 South-st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and attend on a child. Apply to Mrs. FOX, No. 200 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE; must be a good penman and quick at figures; salary $300 per annum. Address, giving reference, W. H. C., Station A, City.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLING TO MAKE herself generally useful, at moderate wages, in a small family of two, may apply at No. 102 West 4th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock, on Monday. Must understand plain cooking and washing and ironing; American preferred.

WANTED—PERSONS ACCUSTOMED TO WORK on children's clothing, ladies' undergarments, &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st. Apply at 9th-st. door.

100 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED AT A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st. Apply at 9th-st. door.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
(CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND COMMERCIAL, WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,)
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, with twelve experienced and accomplished assistants, opens Sept. 11, its twenty-third academic year, at its beautiful, quiet and accessible location, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, the delightful and healthful open-air play-ground of the students. Pupils of all ages preparing for West Point, the navrl school, business, or any American college, come to this institute daily from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Catalogues containing names of patrons, students, regulations, terms, &c., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood, Appleton, Scribner, Sheldon, Kirby and Christern, Nos. 411, 443, 643 and 763 Broadway; also, at the Institute, where the Principal resides, and which parents are invited to visit, day or evening. All pupils receive individual attention and care, and are advanced as rapidly as their health and capacity allow. The "Little Boys' Department" is one of special interest. Reference is here made to the following among its 150 well-known patrons:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Charles Bliven,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Robert Bonner,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,	B. E. Bremner,
Hon. Welcome R. Beebe,	E. K. Collins, Jr.,
Gen. John P. Hatch,	D. E. Delevan,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Victor Freund,
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	Israel Ferguson,
Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, (U.S.A.,)	George Hoffman,
Dr. F. Humphreys,	H. Oberndorfer,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.,	George Mitchill,
John Waite, Esq.,	Francis P. Sage,
Thomas Darlington,	Gardner A. Sage,
Sheldon S. Norton,	A. R. Wetmore,
Messrs. John Aitken,	Isaac C. Withington,
Josiah Babcock,	Jas. Scrymser, &c., &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.
School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
For particulars address as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,
Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbric, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18.
A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,
Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S
School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 25, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss Armstrong, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 166 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, on the Hudson. French is the language of the school; complete education; thirty acres of beautiful grounds. Circulars No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERT'S. Reopens Sept. 11.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session opens Sept. 18, at 6 P. M. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; JARED REID, Jr., Principal. (Staten Island Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.)

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, (at Riverdale,) late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11. 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,
PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemen' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest cor. of 21st-st., is now open. Pupils prepared for the School of Mines and for Colleges.
Dr. JOHN B. MOORE, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, at 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept, 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES STERLING'S SCHOOL— No. 23 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

MR. T. S. CUMMINGS HAS RESUMED his lessons in drawing and painting, as heretofore. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 36th-st.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—327 AND 329 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS COMSTOCK
Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

A EUROPEAN LADY WELL KNOWN in New-York, and who lives at a little distance in the country, wishes to take four little girls to board and instruct; besides the English branches, they will be taught the French and German languages spoken, and music; motherless children will find a mother's care; best of references given and required. Apply 4th-av., west side, between 127th and 128th sts., Harlem, or at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

THE ALLISON FRENCH AND ENGLISH school No. 133 West 16th-st., opens MONDAY, Sept. 11; the course of instruction includes English, French, Music, &c. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at the school or by written application.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGLISH branches for two young ladies; as an equivalent, instruction on piano, guitar, or singing, will be given by an eminent professor. Address MUSIC, Station A, Spring-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
The Fall Term will commence ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.
For circulars giving full information in regard to the mode of instruction, terms, tuition fees, graduation, &c., address Post-office Box No. 1,965.
H. BOOTH, Chicago.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.— The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YALE COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF two years' experience in teaching, desires a situation; in connection with the common academical studies, is prepared to instruct in the classics, mathematics, and the elements of French. Address, for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 2,827 New-York City Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment. Acquirements: Organ, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals, all English branches; references from prominent institutions; terms low. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE, HAVING SEVEN years' experience in teaching the French language, is desirous to give visiting lessons in schools or families; she can also teach English. Address Mrs. LAURENT, Station D.

WANTED—IN A SMALL SCHOOL, A RESIDENT French governess; the lady qualifications for the position must be in all respects satisfactory. Apply, giving references, to C. D. L., No. 226 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, a situation to instruct in the elementary English branches; reference given if required. Address TEACHER, Fishkill Village, N. Y.

A FRENCH OR SPANISH LADY, COMPETENT to give a gentlemen instruction in those languages, will address, for one week, A. B. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED— FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and primary department. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF WRITING AND book-keeping. Apply at No. 327 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The Cunard steamship TRIPOLI, Capt. HARRISON, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III .... (Nearly ready) .... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT .... (Building) .... Great power.
PEREIRE .... (Building) .... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS .... (Building) .... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE ..... A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY ...... Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN .... SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN .... SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage. $90; Steerage. $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .. WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 13
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY ...... Sept. 16
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY ...... Sept. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.
First Class, $250. Second Class, $175. Third Class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low rates. For passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Sept. 28.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship COMMANDER, Capt. TERRY, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent. No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE— No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE.—Fare, $3. Fare to Newport, Bristol and Providence, $1 50. Berths extra.
The steamer HERO, Capt. BURNS, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 4 P. M. Regular days TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY. Freight at reduced rates. Apply to HANCOX, HARRIMAN & CO., No. 24 Broad-st.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
A MAGNIFICENT LECTURE ROOM,
DELICIOUSLY COOL, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED, LUXURIOUSLY SEATED,
and daily filled with
DELIGHTED and APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
Already on exhibition
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
animate and inanimate,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest.
TALLEST GIANTESS and GIANT,
LARGEST FAT WOMAN, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
A CHEROKEE INDIAN, born without arms.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
MME. MARIE MACARTE,
the celebrated artiste in her brilliant acts.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
MASTER TIMOTHY, in Comic Dances.
A Grand Spectacular Romance, entitled the
CHILDREN OF CYPRUS.
THE MOST GORGEOUS SCENERY and COSTUMES ever presented to the public.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
Reserved seats can be secured in private boxes or orchestra stalls.
GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW MONDAY, Sept. 18.
Premiums for largest and smallest frogs.
"SEND ON THE FROGS."
CAT SHOW, Oct. 19. Premiums for finest specimens of Cats.

IRVING HALL.
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS
will commence on
MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
First appearance in America of the celebrated prima donna, MLLE. PAREPA,
First appearance in America of HERR CARL ROSA, Violinist.
First appearance in New-York of the young American pianist, MR. DANNREUTHER.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Composed of the best performers in this city, under the direction of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture, "Fingal's Cave" .... Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
2. Grand Concerto in F minor .... Chopin
MR. DANNREUTHER.
3. Ernani Involami, "Ernani" .... Verdi
MLLE. PAREPA.
4. Andante and Finale from Concerto E minor, ... Mendelssohn
HERR CARL ROSA.
5. Serenade, with Piano accompaniment and Violin obligato .... Gounod
MLLE. PAREPA, DANNREUTHER AND ROSA.
PART SECOND.
1. Overture, "Der Freischutz" .... Weber
Orchestra.
2. Fantasia, "Rigoletto" .... Liszt
VON DANNREUTHER.
3. Nightingale's Trill .... W. Ganz
MLLE. PAREPA.
4. Polonaise .... Vieuxtemps
MR. CARL ROSA.
5. Waltz—"Il Bacio" .... Arditi
MLLE. PAREPA.
6. Overture—Merry Wives of Windsor .... Nicolai
Orchestra.
Conductor and Musical Director. Mr. THEO. THOMAS
Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, stationer, No. 5 Wall-street, and at Irving Hall.
N. B.—Concerts at Irving Hall, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights. At Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant engagement of
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
Which is positively limited to ten performances more.
MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
OTHELLO,
The Moor of Venice.
TUESDAY, 12th, LOUIS XI., for this time only.
WEDNESDAY, 13th, KING LEAR.
THURSDAY, 14th, MACBETH.
FRIDAY, 15th, benefit of
MR. CHARLES KEAN,
RICHARD II.
And the comedy of THE WONDER.
SATURDAY, MATINEE, THE STRANGER.
Box-office open from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M., when seats may be secured in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THREE HOURS OF INCESSANT LAUGHTER.
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the public and the press as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
every night in his two great rôles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
TOODLES.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
has the honor to announce that he will commence on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th of September, a series of NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS, constituting an entirely new programme, to be repeated every evening during the week. The ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be in attendance.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family circle 50 cents. Private boxes from $6 to $12. The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 543 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's.

POLITICAL.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTION.—AT A regular meeting of the Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York, held at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., Sept. 7, 1865, the following call for primary elections was unanimously adopted:
In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee of the State of New-York, the Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York do order: That each Assembly District Union Association in the City and County of New-York be and are hereby instructed to meet at their usual places of meeting, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September, 1865, and elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District, to represent each of said districts in the Union State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 20th day of September, 1865.
The President of each association, or, in his absence, the Acting President thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the association, and, in conjunction with the President of the association, shall sign the credentials for the delegates and alternates so elected.
The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at said election, unless such person shall have been a member of the said association at least one week before said election takes place.
Notice of the time and place for holding the said primary election shall be given by the officers of each of the said district associations in at least two daily papers for at least two days previous to said election.
The polls to be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. JAMES KELLY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsay. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.
THE OPERA
SEASONS OF 1865-66.
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
PROGRAMME.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the honor to submit to the subscribers and the public the following brief statement of his arrangements for the forthcoming Fall and Winter seasons.
Of last year's company he has retained but four of the principal artists. They are:
Mme. C. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Signor S. MASSIMILIANI,
Signor FERNANDO BELLINI.
The success of these singers, and their fidelity to the public and the management, enabled the director to bring his last season to a brilliant termination—a season which was not only remarkable for the liberality with which it was sustained, but for unusual freedom from disappointment.
The director has the satisfaction to announce that he has also effected engagements with the following well-known and highly esteemed artists:
Signor FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI,
Signora ANTONETTA BRIGNOLI,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor ARDAVANI, and
Signor ROVERE.
Few Companies have possessed more popular strength than is here represented. With nine Artists of such wide and general acceptance, the Director might be content to risk a season in any capital of Europe. Relying, however, on the well-known liberality of the public, and anxious that the Academy of Music should lead rather than follow in the fullness of its personnel, the Director has engaged the following Artists, who will have the honor of appearing for the first time before an American audience:
Signora ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
(Prima Donna Soprano from the principal theatres of Turin, Malta and Florence.)
Signora BINE DE ROSSI,
(First Contralto from the Italian Opera, Lima.)
Signor ETTORE IRFRE,
(Principal Tenor from Barcelona, Naples, &c.)
Signor GUISEPPE MARRA,
(Principal Baritone from La Scala, Milan.)
Signor G. B. ANTONUCCI,
(Principal Basso from the Imperial Italian Opera, Paris.)
Herr JULIUS SESSELBERG
(Principal Basso from the Opera, Vienna.)
The rôles of the next importance will be rendered by Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Signor DUBREUIL,
Signor LORINI, and others.
The Secondary Parts will be interpreted by Mme. Reichardt, Mr. Reichardt, and Herr Mueller.
THE CHORUS
is entirely new in the Male Department, the Director having made an important addition to it from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
THE ORCHESTRA
has been selected with the greatest care, and will be under the direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Signor TORRIANA, and
MAX MARETZEK.
Leaders .... Messrs. APPY and NOLL.
Stage Manager .... Signor DUBREUIL.
Maitre de Ballet .... Signor RONZANI.
Scenic Artist .... Signor CALYO.
THE REPERTORY.
The usual standard works of the Italian, French and German schools will be produced in rapid succession. Among the novelties of the season will be the following:
"L'AFRICAINE,"
BY MEYERBEER.
The posthumous work of the greatest composer of modern times, and the one to which he looked with composure for his most lasting fame.
This Opera has been played with unvarying success in Paris, and to larger average receipts than any heretofore recorded in musical history. It has likewise been produced in London with equal success. The Director has purchased the right of production in America, and the work will be brought out with every attention to *mise en scene*, and with a cast which will equal that of either of the cities already named.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
Romantic opera, in three acts, by the Brothers Ricci.
This opera has lately been revived in Europe with great success. The music is exceedingly brilliant, and the dramatic situations are in the highest degree ludicrous.
FOLETTO DI GRESBY,
by the composer of "Ione."
The regular opera nights will be
MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Prices of admission the same as usual.
SUBSCRIPTION.
The former subscribers for private boxes and secured seats, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that subscriptions will be received for the first season of TWENTY NIGHTS, each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for any ensuing series of nights, on making application at a stated time.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
The office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at the usual places on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
Further particulars will be published in due time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the grand spectacular drama by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esqs., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. Burnett, Ralton, Scallan, Peters, Norton, Blaisdell, Holmes, Owens, Danvers, Nolan, Rendle, Miss Maria Maeder, Miss Mary Wells.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at — o'clock,
FAREWELL MATINEE OF ARRAH NA POGUE.
On MONDAY, Sept. 18, the renowned
RAVELS,
Consisting of GABRIEL RAVEL,
(First appearance in three years.)
ANTONIA RAVEL, (first appearance in six years.)
YOUNG AMERICA, (pupil of Gabriel Ravel—first appearance in three years.)
In addition to the following distinguished artistes from the principal theatres of Paris, London, Madrid, Amsterdam, &c.:
Signora Pepita, Mons. Von Hannue, Martinetti Family, Mlle. Vaudris, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Desire, Mons. Mathieu, Pierron Vaudris, Signor Garcia, Mons. Schmidt, Mons. Axel, Mons. Lehman, four coryphees, full Corps de Ballet. Leader of orchestra, Mons. Romainville, from Paris, London, Amsterdam, Madrid, &c.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

PRIZE BULL-FROG EXHIBITION
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
next door to Grace Church, and continue the two following days.
Already over
FIVE HUNDRED BULL-FROGS
have been sent in as competitors in this
NOVEL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
The loves and lives of the Bull-Frogs will be illustrated by a humorous lecture, which will also explain how Bull-Frogs have been persecuted for
"WEARING O' THE GREEN."
The entertainment will be open from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. At 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. each day the lecture will be delivered.
Admission to all parts of the Hall 25 cents.
More particulars can be learned from reading the "Funniest of Phun," published to-day.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
SIG. BLITZ, JR.,
the world-renowned magician and ventriloquist, with his LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing the appearance of the eminent and popular artists,
MISS MINNIE GEARY,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
who will each evening appear in a GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.
MR. J. N. DENIA,
the inventor and performer of the beautiful PIANO RUSSIO, on wood and straw instruments.
MAJ. DIDREY,
1½ years old, 30 inches in height, weight 30 pounds.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

$155.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD CABINET-ORGAN for sale, made by Prince; modern improvements; warranted; entirely new. Also old guitar and violin, property of a professor—wants money. Address ORGAN, Station A, Spring-st.

MUSICAL.—PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN AND singing lessons, (strictly private,) day and evening. Circulars at Nos. 543 Broadway, 206 Bowery, 8 Wall-st., Room No. 43, and Professor's residence, No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM GAUGES—BATES' PATENT, GOVERNMENT AND CITY STANDARDS.
The cheapest and best steam gauge ever offered in this market. Also, water gauges, marine clocks, registers, &c.
Call and examine, or send for circular before purchasing elsewhere.
KEEN BROTHERS, No. 218 Fulton-st.
REFERENCE.—Messrs. Hopper & Douglas, U. S. Inspectors; Capt. Lord, M. P. Inspector; Messrs. Todd & Rafferty, No. 64 Dey-st.; New-York S. E. Works, 23d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY steam-engines and boilers, 2 to 250 horse power; oil and mining machinery; circular and upright saw-mills, grist-mills, iron and wood working machinery, and all kinds of machine and railway supplies, ready for immediate shipment, in store and for sale by J. B. FULLER, No. 8 Dey-st.

PAPER COLLAR MACHINERY.—THE latest improved paper collar machines complete; made to order at N. H. TOLHURST'S machine and pattern shop, corner Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y. A cutting press that weighs only 800 pounds, can be run with less than one-horse power, and cut 65 thicknesses of collar stock. N. H. TOLHURST.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION IN STONE STREET

INQUEST BY CORONER GOVER.

VERDICT, "ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. BITTNER'S FAMILY.

Coroner Gover impanneled a jury yesterday morning at the New-street Police-station, and took the testimony of Capt. Bowen G. Lord, of the Metropolitan Police Sanitary Force, and Messrs. Francis L. Holbrook, John Christian Bittner, Joseph E. Coffee, Jr., Patrick Morrison, Francis W. Bacon, Samuel Crawford, Michael C. Cunningham, Patrick Toby, James Morrissey and Dr. John Beach, touching the death of Willard Watson, of Third-avenue, and John Bittner, of Dutch-street, the persons who were killed on Friday afternoon by the explosion of a steam boiler on the fourth floor of No. 52 Stone-street. The material part of the testimony which was taken is as follows:

Patrick Morrison, of No. 40 State-street, Brooklyn, sworn—I have been in the employ of the Manhattan Soap Company as laborer; I have acted as foreman and engineer in the absence of the engineer; the boiler was under his control; built the fires on Friday morning; have little knowledge of steam, but can tell how much steam was up; the engineer arrived before I had steam up; I saw 80 pounds of steam on the boilers last week; I was near the boiler all day on Friday, but did not look at the gauge; the steam was blown off at eleven o'clock; the engineer at that time opened the boiler door; the safety-valve was at 60; the explosion took place at about half-past two o'clock; I was on the same floor where the boiler was, and within fifteen feet of the boiler when it exploded; I was not hurt; I spoke to the engineer about five minutes before the explosion; at the time of the explosion he was standing about ten feet from the boiler, alongside some soap kettles; after the explosion I saw him stretched lifeless alongside those kettles; he was naked, except his shoes and stockings; a few boards had fallen over him; the boiler was situated on the right-hand corner of the fourth floor, on the Stone-street side; after seeing the body I gave information that the engineer had been killed; the highest pressure I ever saw on the boiler was 80 pounds; this was last week; I had frequently seen it carry 70 pounds of steam; I never saw the safety valve loaded with over 60 pounds; have seen the steam escape at 70 or 80 pounds; I never heard the engineer say that he carried more steam in the boiler than he was allowed by law to carry; I believed the engineer a competent man, from the fact that he was able to repair the engine.

Joseph Coffee, Jr., of No. 101 Charles-street, sworn—I am a practical engineer and boiler-inspector under Capt. Low; I inspected the boilers at No. 52 Stone-street this morning; I found the upper end of the boiler and tube-head in it, lying in Stone-street; the fire-box and most of the tubes, together with the lower tube-head, were among the ruins of the fourth floor: the lower portion of the outside shell is eight feet from the fire-box and tubes; another portion I found on the roof of the building on the opposite side of the street; this piece has both ragged edges and was a portion of the outside shell, but is now straightened out, and came off directly next to the piece lying in the street; there were several small pieces strewed about the ruins, which evidently belonged to the outside shell of the boiler, but I cannot tell to what part; in the piece of the outside shell surrounding the fire-box was a "handhole plate," and from the same portion a piece of iron had been torn; there was a portion of this torn piece which had a patch on, and from its appearance I think that this patch was of bad iron; the patch was fractured; there was another small plate that was torn apart, which appeared to me to have been improperly welded; it could have never been detected except in case of accident; the other portions of the boiler were apparently good and sound; according to my belief the explosion was the result of an overpressure of steam; it is impossible for a boiler to carry 80 pounds of steam, with the safety-valve set at 60 pounds, unless it is covered and fastened in the seat so that it will not rise. [The lever of the safety-valve was exhibited, showing traces of having been used at a pressure of between 70 and 80 pounds.] From the examination of this safety-valve lever, I am of the opinion that the ball has not been used at 60 pounds; I think that the boiler could carry from 80 to 90 pounds; the rule is to allow two-thirds of the hydrostatic pressure; the test is made to fix the amount of pressure it will be safe to carry; I have no doubt that the work on the lever of the safety-valve has been made by the weight of the ball on the lever.

Francis W. Bacon, of No. 128 Grand-street, Jersey City, sworn—I think that the explosion was occasioned by an over-pressure of steam; there is a theory that atmospheric influences have something to do with explosions, as it frequently happens that many boilers explode at the same time, as was the case yesterday; sometimes the intensity of the fire generates steam so rapidly that the steam cannot escape through the aperture of the safety-valve which is not large enough; if the safety-valve is set at sixty pounds there may be eighty pounds of steam by the indicator; if the boiler had been overheated the lower nut of the safety-bolt would have given way in preference to the upper end, the upper end being about five feet distant from the fire.

Samuel Crawford, of No. 245 West Thirtieth-street, sworn—I think that the explosion was caused by want of water, or a sudden injection of water upon the overheated surface, thus causing a sudden generation of steam and an over-pressure of steam; I found the lever of the safety-valve, and it appears to me that the balls had not been used at sixty pounds, but at seventy or ninety; as a general thing the levers are not marked correctly, on a mathematical principle; when making a test we determine the weight by our own instruments, and regulate the levers accordingly; I do not know whether this was the case in the present lever; I found some blisters and cracks in the iron; the top tube-sheet bears evidences of having been over-heated; it is frequently the case that the indicator shows a pressure of sixty-five pounds when the safety-valve is under only sixty pounds pressure.

Capt. Bowen G. Lord, sworn—I am Captain of the Sanitary Police; have charge of all stationary steam boilers in the Metropolitan Police District; I examined Watson as to his qualification as engineer; I am not a practical engineer; Mr. Coffee, senior, conducted the examination, and I was present; the certificate of first-class engineer entitles the holder to take charge of any steam boiler within my district; the deceased held a first-class certificate; I am not qualified to testify as to the applicant's capacity, but am guided by the opinion of the examining engineer; deceased was said to be in every respect a competent engineer; the certificate is an interlined first-class one, which shows him to have been an expert; recommendations are always required from persons applying to be examined.

Francis L. Holbrook, of Flushing, L. I., sworn—I have been President of the Manhattan Soap Company three years; the works are situated at No. 52 Stone-street and 85 Pearl-street; at the time of the explosion I was in the office, on the lower floor of the Stone-street side; I heard the explosion at half-past 2 o'clock; on looking out of the window I saw the falling bricks and timbers, and then ran for the Pearl-street side; saw nobody hurt; the first news of anybody being killed I learned from the man Morrison; I at once sent word to the police-station; Watson was in our employ about 18 months; he held a certificate as first-class engineer; we had great confidence in him, he being a sober, industrious man and very attentive to his duties; at his suggestion we had made a glass water-gauge to the boiler, so as to show at a glance the state of the water in the boiler; the manufacturing details of our business are in charge of Henry Hungerford; the boiler had been in our possession about three years, but it had been used previously some six months; I was never aware of any greater pressure on the boiler than the certificate allowed.

After listening to a brief charge by Coroner Gover, the jury returned a verdict as follows:

"We find that Willard Watson and John Bittner came to their death by injuries from an accidental explosion of the steam boiler at No. 52 Stone-street, on the 8th day of September, 1865. Gustavus Trask, William Elliott, James R. Boyd, Henry P. Johnson, Sylvester Crooks, Rudolph Bruhus, E. M. Brown, John Steward."

Watson resides with his father and sister in Third-avenue, and Bittner dwelt with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, in Dutch-street. It is said that a movement is on foot looking to a subscription for his family, and that several down-town merchants are interested in the movement.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., Norman White, Esq., in the chair.

Five new auxiliaries were recognized: two in Iowa, two in West Virginia, and one in Michigan.

Communications were received from Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, stating that, by the 1st of October, there will probably be 30,000 colored children in schools, for whom the Scriptures will be wanted; from Rev. Dr. Williamson, Saint Peter, in regard to distribution of the Dakota Testament lately printed at the Bible House; from Rev. James Hickey, Monterey, stating the increasing demand for the Scriptures in Mexico; from Mr. Andrew M. Milne, Monte Video, showing success in spreading the Scriptures in his field by himself and Colporteur Schmidt; from H. Barbey, Esq., of the Swiss-Italian Committee, stating the decease of Col. Tronchin, and the dissemination of the Scriptures by that committee, in behalf of this society; from Rev. Wm. Clark, Milan, stating the demand and need of the Scriptures in Italy and Hungary; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, stating that his work had been measurably suspended by the ravages of the cholera in that city.

Grants of books were made amounting to 11,433 volumes, the greater part of which were for freedmen and others in the Southern States, as in Maryland, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. The grants were made to the American Missionary Association, to Bible committees organized by agents of the society, or to good and responsible individuals. To the American and Foreign Christian Union, Spanish Testaments were granted for Carthagena, N. G.; Bibles in Spanish and English, for St. Thomas and St. Croix; books in Spanish for the Argentine Confederation; to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for their mission in Africa, and Ojibwa Testaments for Canada.

Agents were appointed for the Valley of Virginia and East Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The work is making successful progress in Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Mr. John Weldon, of Rockford, Ill., presented a silver pitcher, which had been received as a premium at an agricultural fair, toward the cost of plates for the Arabic Scriptures.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

SEQUEL TO A DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Mr. James G. Belknap, of No. 8 Gold-street, appeared before Justice Dodge yesterday, and made a deposition reciting that on the 31st of October, 1863, one double-case gold watch, of the value of $150, was stolen from his waistcoat pocket, while he was in the midst of a crowd at the Cooper Institute, while Gov. Seymour was speaking to the multitude, and that he suspects that the watch was then stolen by one John Tierney, keeper of a den in the Eighth Ward. Tierney having been taken into custody by Policeman Edward Byrnes, that officer testified that on the night of the 8th instant he searched the prisoner at the Wooster-street Police-station, and found on his person three gold watches, one watch-chain, two gold rings set with diamonds, set of pearl and garnet sleeve-buttons, etc., all of which he delivered to Mr. Manuel A. White, Assistant Property Clerk at Police Headquarters; and Mr. White, believing the watches to have been stolen, and finding on one of them the name of the maker, Mr. A. C. Benedict, of No. 28 Bowery, sent thither, and the timekeeper was identified as one that had been sold to Mr. Belknap. Tierney is to be formally examined on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Mr. Belknap, after the lapse of two years, recovers a watch that was stolen by a gang of thieves that went up to hear Gov. Seymour. Mr. Belknap, at the Seymour meeting, found quite as undesirable company as did Mr. Richard O'Neill, of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, a seaman, who wandered into the Eighth Ward, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and in

JAQUES MONNAIS' DANCE-HOUSE

drank twice or thrice with Thomas Pell, a dancing-master. Monnais, having ascertained that the sailor had money on his person, strove to persuade him to tarry until morning; but Pell induced him to go thence to a den in East Twenty-seventh-street, where, after again repeatedly imbibing with Pell, he fell asleep. When he awoke at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, he missed his wallet, containing $214, and on making inquiry of James Provost, the bar-keeper, he learned that Pell had made an errand out. Officer John H. McCarty arrested Pell yesterday, but failed to recover the money, as the fellow had expended it for a stylish suit of clothing. The prisoner, being unable to find $1,000 bail, was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

STABBING IN GREENE-STREET.

On Friday evening Nelly Welsh and Henry Holzposter quarreled in their dwelling, at No. 157 Greene-street, and the female stabbed Holzposter in the neck, inflicting a severe wound. Officer Casey, of the Eighth Ward, apprehended Nelly Welsh, and took her to Jefferson Market, where she was committed to await the result.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

On Thursday, a complaint was entered against Policeman Robert W. De Grushea, of No. 100 Allen-street, and under Justice Shandley's warrant, he was taken into custody, and required to give $1,000 bail for his appearance for further examination. This was given by Mr. Henry, of Grand-street and the Bowery, confectioner, and De Grushea was released from restraint until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. De Grushea and her niece, Mary Louisa Crofut, an interesting miss of fourteen, appeared to make formal affidavit. It appears that on the 1st inst., Mrs. De Grushea, being absent in the country, and having left her niece to keep house for her husband, De Grushea, who is a detailed officer, and is not required to patrol the streets at night, went home and made such overtures to Miss Crofut as he might have addressed to an unchaste female of the street. The girl having repulsed him, De Grushea, it is alleged, resorted to brute force; and there being no person in the house to whom she could appeal for defence, she was compelled, under a threat, to seal her lips. She maintained silence, however, only until the return of Mrs. De Grushea, and then disclosed the wrong that had been done her. The husband confronted his wife boldly, and attempted to treat the girl's story lightly as a fiction; but Mrs. De Grushea summoned a physician, and his test corroborated the story. Whereupon Miss Crofut and Mrs. De Gurshea preferred complaint as above. The accused officer is a man of 55 years, and Mrs. De G. is his second wife. The injured girl is grand-daughter of one of the most respectable officers of the Metropolitan Police force. A further examination is to be made on Monday, the 18th instant.

LARCENY AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

On Friday night one William F. Hall took lodgings at the Hoffman House, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery; and between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, after he had gone out, Mr. Hoffman missed the bed-clothing under which his lodger had slept. He at once sent a clerk to search for Hall, and the fellow was apprehended near Catharine-street. Two sheets were found wound round his body, and other articles were stuffed into his pockets. He was taken to Essex Market, and, waiving examination, was committed for trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

KETCHUM AGAIN—ANOTHER PHASE.

The complaint against Edward B. Ketchum, as filed by District-Attorney Hall, at the Tombs, was dismissed, yesterday, in compliance with the written request of Mr. Hall, as follows:

City and County of New-York, }
District-Attorney's Office, Sept. 9, 1865. }

In the Matter of the Proceedings against Edward B. Ketchum ex rel. of Detective Gilmore.—I hereby consent and request that these proceedings be abandoned, discontinued and withdrawn, and prisoner be discharged herefrom, the said Ketchum being committed upon other and different charges than the foregoing, and by the Court of General Sessions. A. OAKEY HALL,
District-Attorney, and Attorney for the People.

Of course the examination, which was set down for to-morrow morning at the Tombs, will not take place.

ANOTHER ROBBERY IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

William Thompson, of No. 136 Bleecker-street, entered one of the East Houston-street dens yesterday, and one Edwin M. Moore, of No. 136 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, pushed, jostled him, and, seizing his gold watch fled down Crosby-street. The fugitive was pursued by Mr. Thompson and Policeman McGrade, and captured under a staircase at No. 135 Crosby-street. The watch was found near the spot where Moore was taken. The prisoner was committed.

THE KNIFE—HACKMEN'S FIGHT.

On Friday night Thomas Kennedy, of No. 10 Jefferson-street, and John Doyle, of No. 4 Birmingham-street, hackmen, quarreled in Chatham-square about a whip, and resorting at length to blows, Kennedy, who was under the influence of liquor, drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Doyle in the left side, inflicting a severe wound. Policeman Thomas O'Shea took Doyle to the New-York Hospital, and Kennedy, who attempted to escape on his hack, was apprehended by Officer Eberhard and taken to the Oak-street Police-station. He was subsequently committed to the Tombs. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, aged 30 years.

THE BEAUTEOUS WAITER-GIRLS.

William Connolly, of No. 330 West Twenty-ninth-street, entered a lager-bier saloon at the intersection of Roosevelt and Chatham streets, on Friday evening, and fell asleep with his wallet, containing $140, in his hands, and on waking was unable to find it. Yesterday, Officers Mullen and Horbelt apprehended Eliza, Georgiana and Mary Hoffman, waiters in the saloon, and they could not find it. Justice Hogan committed the prisoners for examination.

Inquests by Coroner Wildey.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.

On Thursday last, Mr. Edward Smith, an employe of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, was kicked in the pit of the stomach while grooming a horse in the company's stables. He was taken to his abode, at No. 231 West Thirty-fifth-street, and a physician attended him; but his injuries proved mortal, and he died yesterday morning. He was a native of Ireland, aged 58 years.

SUDDEN DEATH IN SOUTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning, Mr. John Miller, of Williamsburgh, died suddenly while in a rear yard at No. 192 South-street. The police took the body to the Oak-street Police Station, and after a post-mortem examination by Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., a jury rendered a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart." Mr. Miller, who was 60 years of age, was once ferry-master on the Roosevelt Street Ferry, and at one time had property in Williamsburgh which was valued at $50,000. He served honorably throughout the war against rebellion, but did not engage in any business subsequent to his discharge from the service.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Wm. S. Jones fell from a hatchway in the envelope manufactory on the fourth floor of 134 William-street, on Friday afternoon, and was mortally injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there he died yesterday morning. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

The Haytian Steamer Geffrard.

This steamer, which is manned by a colored crew, left Port-au-Prince on the 22d ult., arriving at this city on Thursday morning. She now lies off the Battery. The *Geffrard* was built at Bordeaux about six years ago, and is used by the Haytian Republic for special government service. She is a schooner-rigged side-wheel steamer, 150 tons burden, measuring 120 feet in length, 13 feet breadth of beam, and 16 feet depth of hold. Her engines and machinery were built by Penn & Son, at Greenwich, England. They are of forty horse-power. Her average speed on the voyage was eight miles an hour; but after she undergoes an overhauling on the dry dock, the officers predict that she will attain a much greater rate of speed. Her armament consists of two four-pounders, smooth boare, and she carries a crew of fifty-four men, including the officers.

The object of the *Geffrard's* visit to this port, as stated by the officers, was solely for the purpose of having her bottom overhauled and new copper laid on, which it was found difficult if not impossible to have done in any Haytian port, owing to the meagre shipbuilding facilities of the island. The captain of the *Geffrard* receives his orders directly from the Secretary of the Navy of the Republic of Hayti, officers of the rank of commodore or admiral being unknown in the Haytian Navy.

The officers of the *Geffrard* are colored, with the exception of the captain and first and second engineers. They are as follows: Captain, Rarigneau; Lieutenants, First, Bruce; Second, Auguste Michel; Surgeon, Bristol; Engineers, First, Franco; Second, C. Yiennett; Midshipman, P. Hilavre.

Book Trade Sale.

Yesterday's sale begun with the list of Sheldon & Co., whose excellent line of standard works, both secular and religious, sensation sermons by Spurgeon, juveniles, school-books and miscellaneous books went off at very respectable rates.

Gould & Lincoln's books came next. The publications of this firm are of a high grade ot solid excellence, including works on science, religion, morals, literature, and some few high class school-books and juveniles. Among them were Agassiz & Gould's Zoology; Guyot's Earth and Man; Roget's Thesaurus; Dr. Wayland's works; Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Anecdotes; Chambers' Cyclopedia; Hugh Miller's writings; Dr. John Harris' works; Ellicott's Life of Christ, &c.

The invoices of Graves & Young, of the American Tract Society, and E. H. Butler & Co., followed; the latter offering some richly bound bibles, standard *belles-lettres* books, &c.

Scribner's large and well selected list of standard books, religious, scientific and literary, now succeeded, and sold extremely well.

The afternoon's and evening's sales included the lists of Messrs. J. F. Trow, M. W. Dodd, W. P. Hazard, of Philadelphia, (including Catlin's Indians and the "Caxton Edition" of Milton's works, said to be the first complete one ever issued in this country,) J. S. Claxton, of Philadelphia, and A. Taber & Brothers, and C. Taber & Co., of New-Bedford. The sales during the latter part of the day perceptibly flagged in enthusiasm, notwithstanding the varied array of stimuli from time to time applied by the genial auctioneers. Once in a while a mild joke enlivened the financial sombreness of the atmosphere, as for instance when the auctioneer announces, with rather an unnecessary amount of query in his tone, "Why am I a Presbyterian?" and looking round him, repeated the inquiry with as much earnestness as if he really desired the information. Somebody spoke up with the fag-end of an old story—"Oh, don't plague us with any of your darned conundrums!"

The sale on Monday begins with the invoice of Messrs. Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle of Cincinnati.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A New Presbyterian Church.—The congregation which for many years have worshiped at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, under Rev. Dr. Thompson, having some time since sold that property, and purchased ground for the site of a new edifice on Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, broke ground on Thursday last with appropriate ceremonies. The Building Committee and their architect, Mr. Jardine, with several other gentlemen, met on the premises at 3 P. M., when Rev. Dr. Thompson initiated the work of excavation by removing with his own hands the first shovel-full of earth. The edifice will be a splendid gothic structure of Belville sandstone, and will cost when completed about $80,000.

Stabbed by a Stranger.—Hugh Campbell, of No. 316 West Nineteenth-street, appeared at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house on Friday afternoon, suffering from a stab-wound in the side which he had received at the hands of a stranger in a quarrel in Ninth-avenue. Campbell, who was very much intoxicated, was taken to the Jew Hospital for treatment. Some hours afterward Roundsman Christie, of the Sixteenth Precinct, took Campbell to the police station again, he having left the hospital to attend the funeral of his wife. He was then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Fire in Duane-street.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs. Fink & Henken's smoke-house, attached to their provision warehouse, at Nos. 191 and 193 Duane-street, was damaged to the extent of about $1,000 by fire. At one time the flames threatened the main building, but the firemen kept the fire under. Messrs. Fink & Henken have $700 insurance in the St. Nicholas Office, $600 in the ——, and $700 in the Pacific.

Accidental Shooting.—Yesterday morning Mr. George Bogert, mate of the schooner *Thomas Robinson*, lying at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, went on the pier for a moment, and when returning to the deck of the vessel Capt. Larnier, commanding the schooner, thinking him a thief, fired upon him and wounded him in the leg. Bogert was taken to St. Luke's Hospital by the captain.

Collision in the Harbor.—The steamship *Corsica* came in collision, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the Albany tug-boat *America*, cutting through her guards and disabling her. The tug was hauled into Jersey City, but no loss of life is understood to have occurred. The *Corsica* was in the act of sailing for Havana and Nassau when the accident took place.

Lecture by a Colored Lady.—Miss Richmonia Richards, recently from Richmond, where she has been engaged in organizing schools for the freedmen, and has also been connected with the secret service of our government, will give a description of her adventures, on Monday evening, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Waverley-place, near Sixth-avenue.

Robbery in Twelfth-street.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Friday night, Dr. Robert N. Sands, of No. 64 East Twelfth-street, was attacked by a ruffian in Twelfth-street, near Fourth-avenue, knocked to the pavement by a slung-shot, and robbed. The bandit escaped.

Prompt Remuneration.—Mr. Frederick R. Anderson called on us to-day, to state that the Adams Express Company had promptly paid him the $500 stolen by Charles G. Coutant, as mentioned in Saturday's papers, immediately upon discovering that they had delivered the money to the wrong person.

New-York Hospital.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 271 patients. During the week, 72 were admitted, 53 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 8 died.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Murder at the "Hundred Steps."—Coroner Hanley, of Hudson City, held an inquest last evening upon the body of the unknown man, dressed in the garb of a sailor, who was found on Friday lying in a clump of briars, about twenty fee from the foot of the "hundred steps" leading ue Bergen Hill to Washington Village. The jury, upon visiting the spot, found a handkerchief, supposed to have belonged to deceased, lying on the ground near the steps, and from thence they discovered traces where the body had been dragged and thrown under thp briars, where it was entirely concealed from view, and was only discovered in consequence of the intolerable stench that arose from the decaying remains, and which led to an investigation of the cause. Upon removing the body, the head and legs separated from the trunk, and the body was so badly decomposed that it was impossible to ascertain in what manner death was caused. A wallet was found in the stocking of deceased, which contained a paper dated at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, August 8, giving him leave of absence for ten days, and requiring him to report, at the expiration of that time, on board the *Princeton*, at the same place; but the name of the deceased is obliterated. Coroner Hanley made diligent inquiry, but was unable to obtain any clue in reference to deceased. The jury, from the circumstance of the case, rendered a verdict that the unknown man came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Dead Body Found—Suspicion of Foul Play.—The dead body of a man from this city, by the name of Krause, or Krouse, was found near Passaic Falls, Paterson, New-Jersey, last Thursday about noon. While a resident of the place was taking a stroll near "the cottage," on looking down to the bottom of a rock he observed a man with his head resting on his coat. On going nearer, blood and brains were seen lying scattered over the spot, and at the distance of about eleven feet a single-barreled pistol which had been discharged and stuck in the ground. The shot had entered the stranger's right eye, and carried off a portion of the skull. Otherwise he looked as tranquil as if asleep, the hands being carefully folded across his breast. Yesterday his friends in this city identified the remains. They express the belief that he was induced by some unknown person to visit the place and there murdered. The general impression is that it was an act of suicide, but the case is mysterious on either explanation. What seems strangest is that no person should have heard the report of the pistol, which must have been fired a short time previously, as the body was still warm.

Collision on the Bay.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Cunard West India steamship *Corsica* was leaving port, and when about opposite Ellis' Island, she collided with the tug-boat *America*, belonging to Messrs. Schuyler & Co., of Albany. The *Corsica* was but slightly damaged, only her bowsprit being carried away, and she proceeded to sea without stopping. The tug, however, was badly damaged, and was towed in on the Jersey flats, near the Morris Canal Dock, where she lies in shoal water.

Bold Robbery in Newark.—The residence of Mr. Wm. M. de Costa, in Liberty-street, Newark, N. J., was entered on Friday night by burglars, who administered chloroform to Mr. de Costa, and afterward stole $5,000 in government bonds and a large amount of wearing apparel. The other members of the family were in the country at the time of the robbery, and it is supposed that the crime was committed by some persons familiar with the premises, and who knew the place in which the bonds were kept.

Adding Insult to Injury.—A peddler, named Block, was attacked by a gang of ruffians on Fort Lee-avenue, Union Township, and, after being knocked insensible with a slung-shot, was robbed. Subsequently a part of the same gang rescued their victim from unconsciousness, and then demanded pay for their services.

Fire Alarms.—The alarm of fire at 8:30 o'clock last evening was caused by some muslin taking fire from a gaslight in the window of Wm. Roach's dry goods store, at No. 52 Newark-avenue.... There was also an alarm for the Sixth Ward early in the evening, but no fire was to be found.

A Brute.—A man named Joseph Parsons, residing at No. 339 South Eighth-street, was complained of at the station-house last evening, for having beat and bruised his wife so severely that she was unable to leave the house.

Religious.—A new Jewish Synagogue will be dedicated in Paterson, N. J., to-day....The foundation-stone of a new and spacious Roman Catholic Church edifice will be laid in Paterson to-day by Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of New-Jersey.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication appeared in your paper of the 5th inst., relative to the abominable nuisance from bone-boiling and fat-melting. Allow me, a sufferer in common with my neighbors, to add my testimony to a fact there stated. While traveling in Europe in 1862, I met in London an American who requested me to witness the operation of his bone-treating and fat-melting process. I visited the place indicated at No. 73 Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, in the heart of London, and found that he had there machinery in operation for melting and purifying animal fats, &c., whereby all the disgusting smell and nuisance were entirely avoided. Of this I had the evidence of my own senses. On inquiry of other parties I learned that this factory had been visited by the Parish Health Officers, who had given their full consent to its continuance. Afterward I saw the same machinery in Paris, and used for the same purpose with the like consent of the authorities. Mr. Hull, in Elizabeth-street in this city, I understand, now melts by the same process. Now Messrs. fat melters, will you cease this nuisance? The public has been long suffering. Health has been destroyed and whole streets of property depreciated by your concentrated *stinks*. The cholera is approaching—will you wait till the dead-cart makes its nightly rounds through your vicinity? H. S. F.

No. 161 Broadway, Sept. 6, 1865.

Woodlawn Cemetery.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Secretary of the Laurel Hil Cemetery, Philadelphia:

* * * "After visiting the Central Park, we went with a friend to the new cemetery above Williamsbridge, and were equally surprised at the progress which has been made here since our former visit, a year ago. Woodlawn Cemetery is, I think, destined to become, in time, the principal rural burying-ground of the City of New-York.

The site selected consists of a beautiful range of woodland hills, comprising between three hundred and four hundred acres, bounded on the East by the Harlem Railroad, and possessing extensive and picturesque views in every direction, including the Sound on one side and the Pallisades on the other. The sombre shade of its groves, the solemn calm of all things around, appeal to the religious sense, and strike upon the mind as the appointed indications of a "field of peace," and the everywhere pervasive quiet is as an heaven-destined consecration for that "sleep which knows no waking" till the resurrection morn.

The great advantages of this location, especially for those citizens of New-York who reside in the upper part of the island, are obvious, when one takes into account the difficulties which interpose more seriously every year against the access to Greenwood. That beautiful spot, the pioneer of the rural cemeteries of New-York, and justly the pride of its citizens, is not only on the other side of a wide and sometimes difficult sound, whose ferries are always crowded with vehicles and passengers, but the lots, according to report of the trustees for 1861, are nearly all sold; so that the preparation of a new resting place for

"The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,"

was a duty not to be put off.

The metropolis owes it to Rev. Dr. Peters, a well-known and highly-respected divine, that the duty in question has been so timely and so judiciously performed. With him are associated Messrs. Wm. A. Booth, Augustus Schell, Judge Bonney, James D. Smith, Lucius Hopkins, and other gentlemen of the highest standing, who have both the ability and the disposition to make the cemetery a success. The substantial and tasteful improvements already completed are a pledge that no expense will be spared in putting the grounds in complete order. Some fifty laborers are constantly employed under the direction of the comptroller, Mr. Clift. A new and wide road is about to be made from the termination of Eighth-avenue across Macomb's Bridge, direct to the southwest entrance to the cemetery; while arrangements have been made with the Harlem Railroad Company for transporting special funeral trains to the northeast entrance, at Woodlawn Station, in thirty-five minutes from Twenty-sixth-street.

It will take time for Woodland Cemetery to be as attractive and solemn as Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill or Greenwood, (I put them in the order of their foundation,) but from what I have seen and heard, I am quite satisfied that it is destined ere long to become one of the renowned cemeteries of the world, and perhaps the largest.

Such institutions are strictly in accordance with civilization and progress, and the prejudice which once existed against them has now almost entirely disappeared. Churchyards in crowded cities are out of date. The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania was buried the other day at Laurel Hill, and while I write a letter has been received from the President of that cemetery, dated Geneva, in which occurs the following passage: "the old system of burial in Italy in churches is all given up since the cholera, and cemeteries are everywhere." I congratulate New-York on the establishment of so noble a cemetery as Woodlawn, and I predict for it a perfect success.

A Curious Case—Suit for the Recovery of $6,500 Lost in Pulaski, Tenn.—The Greencastle (N. H.) *Press* contains the following: "The goods and effects and real estate of James Folsom, jeweler and silversmith, of this place, have been attached within the last few days by an attachment process issued by the Circuit Court for the United States for the District of Indiana, at the suit of Dr. Joseph C. Roberts, of Tennessee, and said Folsom has been arrested and taken to Tennessee, by requisition from the Governor of that State, on a criminal charge. The many improbable stories in circulation concerning these matters induce us to give publicity to the following versions: Dr. Roberts alleges that about January, 1864, on the streets of Pulaski, Tenn., he dropped from his pocket-book $6,500 in greenbacks, to wit: six one thousand dollar bills and one five hundred dollar bill. That war was then being waged in Tennessee, making communication with the North very difficult. That all diligent search for said money at the time was fruitless, and that a published reward of $1,000 failed to elicit any information concerning it. That many months afterward a negro man in New-Hampshire made declarations to this effect: That he resided with James Folsom at or near Pulaski, in January, 1864, and found upon the streets of that place $6,500 in greenbacks, of the denominations stated above. That he handed the same for safekeeping to Mr. Folsom. That on hearing of the $1,000 reward he desired to return the money to Roberts, but was dissauded from so doing by Folsom, who persuaded him to go North, representing that as a negro he would there enjoy greater social and political privileges, and proposing that they should there share said money equally, and urging the advantages to the negro of the half of $6,500 over said sum of reward. That he was thus enticed by Folsom to accompany him to New-Hampshire, and that when they got there Folsom faced on the negro, denied all about the money, and refused to give him any part thereof. Whereupon the negro tells. And this, Dr. Roberts avers, is the first clue to his missing money. The Doctor further alleges that he has since learned of additional evidence, corroborating the negro's statement fully, and making a clear case against Folsom. Hence the attachment proceedings, coupled with a civil action to recover said sum of money. By the criminal code of Tennessee the obtaining and appropriating money under such circumstances is a well-defined crime, punishable by imprisonment. Hence the arrest of Folsom under the requisition of the Governor of Tennessee.

Seward, Stanton, and Holt.—The Chicago *Republican* concludes some comments upon the malignity of Montgomery Blair as follows:

"The truth is, that during the whole of those dark and threatening days which attended the conclusion of the last Democratic Administration, the republic was saved by the efforts of Edwin M. Stanton, Joseph Holt and John A. Dix. With a courage, a devotion, a pertinacity, a heroic resolution that never faltered in the midst of appalling dangers and difficulties, these three patriots and statesmen were always true. Whether the duty was to manage the imbecility of a President whose cold-blooded sympathies were all with treason, or to resist with open defiance the maddened conspirators of the South, there was never an hour, never a moment, in which these three faithful Americans proved recreant to their great historic trust. To Mr. Stanton especially the gratitude of the American people is due; but it is due to them all. The country and the world will not be held from doing justice to their inestimable services by all the calumnies that partisan ingenuity can invent, or that individual malice can hiss abroad.

As for Mr. Seward, we shall not say a word in his defence. It is not necessary. He no longer stands in the category of those public men whose past actions are to be raked over to find matter for present impeachment. The people regard him with peculiar affection. Associated in the martyrdom of the late President, we all thank God that he has escaped the awful blow, and still remains a member of the Executive Government. Serving his country with submissive calmness in the midst of public calamities, personal injuries and domestic afflictions, all alike without a parallel, he can well afford to look with his usual cheerful indifference upon this last onslaught of a personal and political foe. The statesman whom Providence has rescued from the murderous dagger of Payne cannot be much injured by the flimsy stiletto of Mr. Montgomery Blair."

A Story About Dr. Kane.—We find the following in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*: "A book will probably appear within a short time, giving the facts in the history of Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, which have hitherto been shrouded in mystery. It is true that he was for years engaged to Miss Margaretta Fox, one of the young ladies who first presented the phenomena of 'spirit-rapping.' Dr. Kane fell in love with the young girl while she was sitting as a public medium in Philadelphia, in 1852, when she was 15 years of age. With her mother's consent, he removed her from all association with the spiritualists, and placed her in a private school near Philadelphia, to remain during his absence in the Arctic regions. On his return, in 1855, they were to have been married; but the opposition of Dr. Kane's family was such that Miss Fox released him from his engagement. He loved her, however, too well to live without her; and in April, 1856, the engagement was renewed, with the understanding that it should be kept secret till the publication of Dr. Kane's great work should realise an independence for him. In October, 1856, his physicians having ordered Dr. Kane to England, he was secretly married to Miss Fox, and made his will, leaving five thousand dollars to her in private trust to his brother. His last letter was addressed to her. This legacy was not paid, and some injurious reports having been raised, Mrs. Kane's legal advisers urged a suit for dower as the widow, and the publication of a memoir. One was prepared, embodying one hundred and thirty-four of Dr. Kane's letters, and Mr. Carleton had it in press, when the publication and suit were both stopped by a compromise with the brothers and executor of Dr. Kane; they agreeing to pay the lady the interest of the money left her, and a sum down to repay her expenses, provided she would discontinue the suit in the Orphan Court, Philadelphia, and would seal up the letters, with the MS. memoir, and place them in the hands of a trustee, who would surrender them to the Kane family at her death. A bond was signed by the Kanes in 1862, for the observance of the terms they agreed to; Mrs. Kane being permitted to reclaim her letters, &c., in the event of their failure to pay the quarterly installment of interest. This agreement was violated by their refusal to pay—first, the sum promised for her expenses, then the quarterly installments, and in June last Mrs. Kane reclaimed her letters of the trustee. She is now at liberty to publish the volume which is to establish her fair fame, and to show the world a singular example of faithful love, enduring through unkindness and calumny. The death of Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Kane's mother, has retarded the publication, but it will doubtless appear in good time."

A Man Murdered by Women.—The Missouri *Republican* is in receipt of a letter from Iowa Point, Kansas, which gives details of a murder committed in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, a few days ago. It appears that Thomas Wilson, an industrious, well-behaved man, and a weaver by trade, had worked at the woolen mills of Watson & Sons, in Oregon, for five years or more, frequently visiting his wife, meantime, who lived at Iowa Point, six miles distant. She was violent and vicious in temper, but during his visits would conduct herself with some forbearance until she got possession of all the money he had made. She would then beat and maltreat him until he returned to work. At last the citizens of Iowa Point compelled her, on account of her general scandalous course of life, to leave the place, and she retired to Oregon. Here she renewed her assaults upon her husband, and at last, with the aid of another woman who was a companion of her dissolute life, she beat him until his leg and skull were fractured, and he died of his wounds. Mrs. Wilson has been indicted for murder in the first degree and sent to jail to await trial. Her confederate in crime fled the town and has not yet been arrested.

Annual Fairs in California for 1865.—The State Fair at Sacramento commences September 11 and continues through the week. The Fifth Industrial Fair of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco will commence August 10. The San Joaquin District Fair, at Stockton, commences September 26, and will continue five days. The Fifth Annual Fair of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society commences the 19th of September next, and continues four days. The Northern District Agricultural Fair, at Marysville, begins August 28, and continues five days.

—There is again talk of a new theatre to be built in Holborn, in which, it is said, Mr. Sothern will have an interest.

—"Il Casino di Campagna," by Maestro Mela, has been produced at the Teatro Re, Milan.

—Sig. Arditi has been engaged by M. Bagler to conduct the orchestra at the Italian Theatre, Paris.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star for New Orleans—J. Bowman, wife and 2 children; H. Charnock, Col. J. T. Tucker, Mrs. J. M. Courtenay, Miss Florence Courtenay, Miss Virginia Courtenay, Mrs. Heno, Miss E. Pierson, Joseph Reinach, C. A. Weed, Mr. Holbrook, C. H. Cuchman, M. Capelle, wife, child and servant; Geo. W. Wilson and lady; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Howe; Capt. Thomas Stackpole, Washington; M. Scooler, E. Feadler, E. Ezekiel, C. B. Hill, H. Dunning, J. V. Bowes, J. Levy, James Bennley, F. Sterbenauch, A. Sterbenauch, V. Sterbenauch, F. V. Hopkins, and wife; Lieut. Col. N. C. Mitchell, E. A. Pierson, J. R. Pout, Isadore Osclapon, Col. Edward Wright, W. H. Williams, Henry Patten, E. H. Bliss, S. Forchemer and family, R. Eldridge, family and servant, A. J. Summer, A. L. Tisson, Col. S. G. Williams, O. C. Howe, Mrs. Sarah A. Roger and mother, H. Kolmeyer, Asst.-Surg. Walter Farling, S. E. Fisher, W. Rainey, W. Endel, S. S. Zelnicker, M. Heidenheimer, C. Karloman, Philip Weideman, J. H. Wise, A. Heymann, Clandio Salanas, Lieut. J. P. Hannman, A. Magnier and wife, L. Loeb and wife, Miss T. H. Stubenranch, Miss Fannie Claris, Joseph Coll, John Coll, Gustavus Ames, J. S. Greene, Mrs. Pauline Wild, Mme. Tissot and 2 servants, B. Tatwin, G. Saloshim, M. Capsall, F. V. Ovid, R. W. Thomas, F. McDonough, F. Ingersoll, J. M. Marney, X. Bonnier, John Saquitson and 3 children, V. Sherwood, Miss Smith, Mrs. H. Dill, F. B. Dill, Mrs. McDonough and 3 children, Mrs. Patterson, W. Harney, Mrs. Margt. O'Donnell and son, Owen Craige, Solomon Levy, E. Cook, G. B. Shell, Thomas Dougherty, Samuel P. Frear, Frank Kernan Mrs. S. P. Mantalena, Mrs. James Jenkins and child, A. Sorrie, Silva Nagle, Samuel Ralph, Ers. Milton Grogan, Mrs. Mary Geary, Miss Kate Geary, M. Morcellus, William Farlay, James Jenkins, Milton Gray, Joseph Smith, Alfred Perkins, Mitchell Blake, W. S. Weed, William Greary, Charles Bergman, Rudolph Bergman, John Danhamer, John E. Gager, Timothy Fordham, Miss Jennie Littell, John McGee, Thomas Alsop, Mr. and Mrs. Granger and three ceildren, W. P. Hoppeck, John A. Fritter, C. Douglass.

Sept. 9.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Robert Tait, James Gray, Wm. McEldrey, Eugene F. O'Connor, Robert Brown, Wm. Spensley, wife and 7 children, Miss Jennings, Miss Ann Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Harry S. Leech, Philadelphia; Geo. Seymour, Thomas Heybert, J. H. and F. B. Nichols, New-York; H. R. Bradway and wife, John B. Willian, Francisco Gulievres de Cilis, Paris; H. Keenan, Henry Weinsheimer, James Godfrey, J. L. Martin, Parks Smith, A. J. Little, New-York; E. M. Merrill, John Carcalhen, P. Tuignet, R. Hunting, wife, child and nurse, Henry M. Nicholas, Wm. Whiteside, Samuel G. Nicholson, New-York; Mrs. Walgrove and Miss Walgrove, S. Scuman, Paul Shear, London; Wm. Dunn, P. W. Hagerty, Mrs. Charles B. Pierce, Mary Jane Shanks, T. Alexander, Col. Julius C. Straun, Nathaniel Wilson and Wm. Wilson, F. C. Eastwood, Sr. D. Baldonero de la Callya, Sr. D. Ramon Blance.

Sept. 9.—*In Steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana*—Miss Sullivan, Philadelphia; Mrs. Goodsell, New-York; J. H. Roberts, Mrs. Rodgers and 5 children, J. C. Rahming, Wm. Forster, E. Berlinger, M. Menendez, R. Sweeting, Mrs. James Adderley and child, C. P. Saunders, C. W. Alley, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith and child, J. Isaacs, H. Randall, T. H. Plumb, New-York; A. D. Wilson, New-York; Wm. Neilson, Havana; Mrs. Armbrester, Nassau; Mrs. Stephenson, Nassau; C. L. Harrington, Nassau; Capt. Jervi, New-Orleans; J. Carnegie, Scotland; Lance Corporal Orett, First New-Jersey Regiment; A. B. Hutchins, Long Island; C. Babson, Jr., Boston; Lieut. Long, First New-Jersey Regiment; Lieut. Hill, First New-Jersey Regiment; D. Twadle, New-York; R. Knowles, Nassau; J. W. Hart, New-York; G. Minton, New-York.

In steamship Star of the Union, for New-Orleans—Miss Agathe, J. Goldstine, J. M. Cooley, A. Brisac, M. D. Faulk, Mr. Wheeler, M. Bochet, L. H. Christeson, Mrs. Luda, 2 daughters, child and servant; Miss C. Koechler, George Cain, Mrs. E. Wharton, John Bolger, V. Mazzine and lady, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Randus, child and servant; H. Whitney and lady, Mrs. Wheeler, 3 children and servant; J. F. Derbis, P. Dwyer and daughter, J. Lefusne, Jean Pierre and lady, M. Loper, Henry Otis, D. Campbell, R. J. Christian, Miss C. H. Haff, Wm. Taylor and wife, Theodore Schloss, L. Lamb, R. C. C. Nase, J. V. Ford, Maj. George Webster and lady.

July 9.—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow*—Robert Alison and wife, Miss Mary McGregor, John Miller, Stephen Henderson, Capt. Charles, John Short, of Boston; Thomas Longnell and Elizabeth Longnell, of Rochester; Mrs. Moran, of Hamilton, C. W.; John Connor, of Boston; Miss Jane Davis, of Hamilton, C. W.; George Davidson, Mrs. Jane Pardon and five children, of Albany; Alfred L. C. Boivie, Adam H. L. Boivie, Mrs. James McInery, John Stewart, and a large compliment in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Ward Bradford, wife and 2 children, J. H. Smith, L. F. Harris, S. Allman, R. H. Pallman and wife, Mrs. W. Waddel, H. Bolt, Theo. Kindman, A. Hoeslater, Prof. John Toney, Warren H. Smith, wife and servant, Samuel Doane, F. McDowell, Edw. Slosson, Wm. F. Tombs, Judge Larowe, Miss Kate Curry, Mrs. J. W. Willard, Mrs. Sarah M. Day and daughter, Capt. A. W. Fisk, Capt. Wm. Philips, Capt. J. G. Young, L. Loomis, wife and servant, A. E. Cochran, J. M. Inglas, Ensign Bennet, Edward Lanlard, E. J. Jobin, G. W. Claflin, D. S. Clark, J. M. Hixon, J. C. McLaughlin, Samuel Wilkinson, John Klentz, John Kraft, Eliz Schamps, two daughters and infant, A. Bender, wife and mother, P. M. Hartwell, Henry Brown and wife, Peter Grass, C. Eismeich, C. W. Thomas, wife and infant, John O'Donohoe and wife, Wm. Redan, Mrs. A. Manafeet and infant, N. H. White, D. O'Connor, F. Joven, Frank Morello, W. L. B. Hisons, Charles A. Gifford, H. A. Burrows, E. J. Wilkinson, John B. Waugh, A. L. Houck, Thomas Allen, D. H. Ellis, J. Q. Hamlin, Wm. Francis, Charles Rowland, G. S. Gifford, Wm. Leon, A. H. Breer, S. A. Bentiell, J. R. Crockett, H. Puffenbergh, W. L. White, Loomis Julien, Thomas Mathews, Wm. D. Meyers, J. Dixon, Wm. Kimberly and 2 children, S. A. Cooper, L. Williams, A. Hardenkoff, Wm. Winslow, H. Levy, Robt. Jork and wife, Mrs. M. R. White, Mrs. L. G. Pritchard, J. Wilson, M. Quentas, M. Reno, H. Canfield, R. Lebas, Col. Millan, Col. Baquenso, Col. Echevnia, S. Maxwell, James Roney, Jacob Barron, U. S. N.; C. Borfa.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 36	Sun sets..... 6 19	Moon rises.. 9 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 15	Gov. Island.12 04	Hell Gate... 1 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Carroll, Lennan, Baltimore, W. Pervail; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Small; El Cid, Hobart Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship White Swallow, Knowles, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Bark Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jackens, Rio Janeiro, E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Hughes, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schooner R. Healey, Eddens, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Marmion, (Br., of London,) Leslie, Nuevitas, via Nassau 4 ds. 5 hours, in ballast order. Came to this port for repairs.

Steamship Mariposa, Howes, New-Orleans Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Sept. 6, lat. 32 18, lon. 77 45, passed ship Freedom and bark Florence Ritters, both stg. N.

Steamship Ariel, Palmer, Aspinwall Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sept. 6, at 10:20 A. M., lat. 30 11, lon. 73 30, spoke bark J. Cushing, from Turks Island for New-York. Same day, at 1:15 P. M., buried Warren H. Smith, a cabin passenger.

Steamship McClellan, Samuels, Hilton Head 72 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Lady Bowen, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Livingston, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to master. Aug. 30, lat. 43 54, lon. 61 32, saw a bark, showing the first distg. pendant, No. 2,089, from Cronstadt for Boston, 40 ds. out.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced a succession of strong E. gales, with rain-squalls. Sept. 6, lat. 6, lat. 32 18, lon. 77 29, passed ship Glad Tidings, stg. N.

Steamer Commander, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with cotton, naval stores and passengers to Arthur Leary.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Faircloth, Charleston 3 ds., with 165th New-York Regiment, Second Duryee's Zouaves.

Ship Non Quam Darmio, Chandler, Liverpool July 15, with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool Aug. 28, with mdse. and 350 passengers to C. H. Harshall & Co. Sept. 7, off Nantucket Shoals, spoke ship E. B. Stetson, bound E.

Bark Rechabite, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Crosby, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, (of Boston,) Polleys, Palermo July 20, passed Gibraltar 30th, with fruit to John E. Devlin. The R. G. has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Lindsay, Frontera, Mex., 22 ds., with mahogany and logwood to master.

Bark Carlton, Trecarton, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Robert Sims, (Br.,) Baker, Liverpool 39 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Light Co.

Brig G. W. Chase, (of Portland,) Fredericks, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Olive Frances, Small, Glace Bay 12 ds., with to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Mary C. Roosevelt, Wilson, Mobile 26 ds., with cotton and resin to master.

Brig Portsmouth, (of Nassau,) Lynch, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with molasses to Simes & Chace.

Brig Pollie Jones, (of Westport, N. S.,) Israel, Orange Bay, Jam., with logwood to master.

Brig Cyclone, Patridge, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Leney, Windsor 18 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney.

Brig Sahwa, Jasper, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, Dick, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co. 2d inst., lat. 44 22 N., lon. 61 29 W., exchanged signals with brig Abbie P. Fenno, from Lingan for New-York.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Amazon, (Br.,) Thompson, Tobasco 28 ds., with mahogany and logwood to G. F. Penniston. 2d inst., spoke a dutch galliot, from Tobasco for Liverpool.

Brig Wm. Cousins, (Br.,) Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Maria, (Hanov.,) Schopper, (late Stoppelkamp,) Rio Grande 70 ds., with hides, etc., to Chas. Thompson. July 17, while laboring under temporary insanity, Capt. Stoppelkamp, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Markland, (Br.,) Hending, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co.

Brig Minerva, (Dutch,) Van Ommeren, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Guanche, (Span.,) Donseris, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Brig S. V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Norden, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Hedley Vicars, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Downey, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Java, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Mundy, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Charles Heath, Wyman, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Sam, Doane, Cow Bay 26 ds., with coal to C. Goodspeed.

Brig Vincennes, Hodgdon, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Newburyport.

Brig Florence E. Matherson, of Arichat, Brown, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 days, coal, to master.

Br. brig Kate, McDougal, Lingan, 10 days, coal, to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. M. Winsns, Briggs, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Transit, Squires, Port Royal, S. C., 13 ds., in ballast to G. M. Smith.

Schr. Statesman, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 21 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Antelope, (of Turks Island,) Dobson, Matanzas 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to Hargous & Co.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Small, East Machias, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Bowdrick, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Maria, Chase, Harwich, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Hudson, Sterling, Chatham, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Yarmouth, Kelson, Gloucester, with mackerel to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Havlin.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Thompson, Bangor, to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mary Shield, Mason, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Pilot, Thompson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Havlin.

Schr. Flora, Dean, Addison 5 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. M. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Buck, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Huskins, Gardiner 7 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Zampa, Johnson, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. Cousens, (Br.,) Bell, Lingan, 18 days, coal, to B. T. Small & Co.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Providence, 3 days, in ballast, to master.

Schr. J. P. Auger, Aldridge, St. Mark's, 13 days, cotton, to Merrill & Abbott; 5th inst., off Hatteras, spoke schr. Maria Hall, Garfield, from Wilmington for New-York, with the captain, mate and cook sick; supplied her with the first officer of the J. P. A. to bring her into port.

Schr. Sinola, Kelton, Portchester, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Schr. E. W. Perry, Risley, Philadelphia for Danbysport.

Schr. Kate McClean, Kellot, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr. Matanzas, Hamilton, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to B. F. Small.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Crammer, Lingan 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Bouce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Br. schr. Queen of Clippers, Holmes, Carr Bay, 12 days, coal, to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. J. Whitehouse, Jones, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nevada, Mann, Portland, 10 days, lumber, to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Racheal Beals, Hall, Machias, 7 days, lumber, F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. B. L. Condon, Snow, Bangor, 8 days, lumber, to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Electric Light, ——, Bangor, 8 days, lumber, to R. W. Adams.

Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Bangor, 5 days, lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Romeo, Shute, Bangor, 6 days, lumber, to R. R. Glover.

Schr. Harriet Baker, ——, Portland, 5 days, lumber, to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Boston.

Sch. Eagle, Buell, Boston.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, Lana, Providence.

Schr. Cornelia, Baker, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. B. S. Greer, Lawless, Hartford.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Empire, Small, Fall River for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Niger, Bampton, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Ontario, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Senator, Falklin, Boston, to H. S. Rackett & Co.

Schr. Mexico, Harris, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Connecticut, Nason, Stonington.

Schr. Sarah, Robinson, Addison, Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Maria, Palmer, Newport.

Schr. Sea Bird, Peavey, Providence.

Below.

Ship Endymion, from Liverpool.

Barks Frank Lovett, from Cardiff; Cordelia, from Cette.

Brig Lisbon.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, Corsica, City of Washingtonn, Carolina, Pennsylvania, Euterpe, Quaker City, Gen. Sherman, Ladona, Gen. Custer, El Cid, Morning Star, Star of the South, Star of the Union, Hatteras, Yazoo, America, Zodiac.

By Telegraph.

SQUAM, N. J., Sept. 9.—The brig C. Machel, with cargo of cotton from Mobile for New-York, is ashore about 10 miles off Barnegal inlet.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. bark Gertrude, from New-Orleans, and brigs Cambridge, from Cardenes; Rio Grande Matanzas; Lorana, Amboy.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Neptune, of Fall River, while pasing through Hell Gate yesterday, struck on Steep Rock, and afterward went ashore on Ward's Island, where she now lies full of water.

Collision.—As the steamship Corsica, for Havana, was leaving her pier at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, she came in contact with the North River steamtug America, carrying away the America's starboard wheel, doing her much damage; the Corsica lost her bowsprit and cutwater.

Spoken, &c.

D. R. De Wolf—Br. brig, from Mansanilla for New-York, Aug. 30, lat. 36, lon. 79 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Sept. 1, brigs Caroline Eddy, for New-York in 2 days; Scotland, for Baltimore in 3 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 529, Sept. 9, 1865.
74, 19, 72, 67, 69, 61, 15, 38, 24, 40, 62, 75, 57.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 530, Sept. 9, 1865.
29, 66, 55, 21, 41, 14, 51, 43, 13, 52, 10, 24, 60.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 429, Sept. 9, 1865.
49, 62, 74, 24, 8, 76, 19, 11, 69, 2, 7, 52, 1.

SHELBY—Class No. 430, Sept. 9, 1865.
31, 35, 2, 10, 5, 18, 44, 66, 39, 62, 58, 11, 73.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries and information given. C. WEST,
No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 5, New-York.